IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 179 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN :—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :
Managers. HAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Aug.	CHINA	..	7,952
8th „	RAZMAK	.. MANTUA*	10,902
15th „	DELTA*	..	7,622
22nd „	RAZMAK	.. NALDERA x	15,993
29th „	MOREA	..	10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	.. MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	16,227
19th „	RAZMAK	.. NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th „	RANPURA	..	
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	.. MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th „	CHINA	..	7,952
17th „	RAZMAK	.. MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th „	RAWALPINDI	..	16,100
31st „	RAZMAK	.. MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	..	16,100
14th „	RAZMAK	.. MALOJA x	20,837
21st „	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
28th „	RAZMAK	.. MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	..	16,100
12th „	RAZMAK	.. NALDERA x	15,963
19th „	DEVANHA	..	8,151
26th „	RAZMAK	.. MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	..	16,100
9th „	RAZMAK	.. NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th „	RANCHI	..	16,100
23rd „	RAZMAK	.. MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	.. MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th „	RANPURA	..	16,585
20th „	RAZMAK	.. MALWA *	10,941
27th „	RAJPUTANA	..	16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	.. MALOJA x	20,837
13th „	RAWALPINDI	..	16,100
20th „	RAZMAK	.. MANTUA *	10,902
27th „	RANCHI	..	16,100
31st „	CHINA†	..	7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	.. NALDERA x	15,993
10th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
17th „	RAZMAK	.. MOREA *	10,918
24th „	RANPURA	..	16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	.. NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th „	RAJPUTANA	..	16,100
15th „	RAZMAK	.. MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd „	RAWALPINDI	..	16,100
29th „	RAZMAK	.. MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	3,060
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th „	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passenger

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
4th Aug.	MIRZAPORE* ..	5,283	
6th Augt	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sep	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th „	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th „	SICILIA ..	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA ..	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

31st July	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi
5th Aug.	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa
5th „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	31st July	15th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Aug	29th Aug
Tokashima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10th Sept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sept	29th Sep

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Argun Maru	T. Inoue	6,609	11 July	29 July
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5,220	26 July	12 Aug.
*Bingo Maru	H. Chiba	6,024	3 Aug.	13 Aug.
Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5,860	25 Aug.	7 Sep.

*Passenger Steamer.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22156. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
6, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN Telephone No. 42112

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924
ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees		18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	„	„	86	„
Income - - -	„	„	4	„
Assets - - -	„	„	16	„

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to :

BRANCH OFFICE :—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,
General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:— 1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 26 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon Bombay.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to :—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA = BITTER TONIC
„ of NEEM = for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. = for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.,

DIARRHŒA TABLETS
LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

BOMBAY DEPOT :— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office— GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch*— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A PRACTICAL SECOND-CLASS ENGINEER noble Hindoo, fifteen years' experienced, requires appointment. Please write HARIBHAI RAMBHAI DESAI c/o HIMATLAL BAKRAVALA (DESAI-SHARI) BARODA (Gujrat). R. 1546.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, strong in English. Apply with qualifications and salary required to M/s DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., 156, Chakla Street.
A R1540

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER. "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Lady Willingdon Female Hospital, Khairpur Mir's pay according to qualifications. Free house. Apply to the VAZIR KHAIRPUR STATE, with testimonials and quoting the minimum salary acceptable.
A R23793.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HINDOO GENTLEMAN well qualified and experienced wishes to serve As a Secretary on a reasonable good salary, will manage the business affairs as his own, be strictly honest and faithful to the Proprietor Box No. 909, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1522

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TWO BLOCKS are TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos Rent Rupees 225/-. 175 Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1434

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs. MANECK CHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/10 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY FOR SALE immediately. Price Rupees 1,000. No offers. Apply DOCTOR C-o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1538

WANTED—A DOCTOR TO BUY for cost price a well furnished DISPENSARY with admirable practice at Girgaon. Apply sharp Box No. 912, Advt. Depot. "Bombay Chronicle."
R. 1544.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—ROLLER MACHINE for sheets of gold, silver, brass, etc. one foot in breadth. Offers invited. Apply H. N. JARIWALA, Pleader Begumpura Surat.
R1530

PROFESSION

A PRIME MINISTER'S APPRECIATION OF A MESMERIST.

THE IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India), undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover. The cover is returned unopened with the answers, charging only Annas 8 per question. Money is refunded in case of the least incorrect answers. The Public are invited to give trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them. The public Prosecutor, Chamba State writes:—The Prime Minister is very much pleased to get correct answers of the sealed questions and appreciates your ability.
P. R1539.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

REPORT YOUR WORRIES:—1. The worries and anxieties those you possess, when and how they can be removed, we tell you accurately correct ! ! 2. Send your birth date and time with one rupee note or M. O. Rs. 3, 5, V. P. not advised and more will bring you more detail particulars with dates and events 3. When birth date and time not known, mention time of writing 4. Our forecasts in all matters Mahatma Gandhi's release, lately Mumtaz affair. Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity American earthquake, etc., turned wonderfully correct TRY Yourself THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE.
R1548

CORRECTLY predicted, who should stand 1st Class 1st in the last LL.B. Examination. Ask him who has the honour. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter Kothari Mansion, Opp. General Post Office. Triel Form Free on application.
P Th.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN UNIVERSAL STORES LTD
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A five-storied BUILDING, belonging the above Company, situated at Shaik Memon Street, known as Hyderali Building is for sale and the undersigned will receive offers for same.

For full particulars apply to

D. M. WADIA,
Liquidator.

Examiner Press Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C23677.

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE

A COMPLETE 110 VOLT: ELECTRIC LIGHT, FAN and PUMPING INSTALLATION PROPERTY of Agra Club, Ltd.

Only being sold as current is now available from the Agra Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

Available as soon as new installation is complete.

1. One Tangye's Horizontal Crude Oil Engine with heavy flywheel and Pulley, 45 B. H. P. 225 R. P. M.

Air compressor on Engine. Air receiver with Gauge. Circulating water pump, belt driven, galvanized iron tanks. Crude oil reservoir and Blow lamp with all necessary piping, etc., and exhaust Silencer. In good running order.

2. One Westinghouse Compound wound Belt driven Shunt and Com. Dynamo with S. P. switch on Dynamo for cutting out series winding when used for battery charging 27-5 K. W. 110-160 Volts 850 R. P. M. Field rheostart on main switch board.
3. One Crompton motor driven Booster 50 Volts 50 Amperes with Field rheostart on switch board
4. One Tudor accumulator (D.P. Plates) of 60 Cells type J. 14-15 plates. Capacity 420 ampere hours. Discharge rate 84 amperes at 5 hours rate. Normal rate of charge 126 amperes Complete with Glass boxes, stands and oil bottom insulators and cell testing Volt-meter. Distiller for Distilling water for above battery. All in fairly good condition
5. One main Switchboard made up of seven panels in black marble with copper busbard connections.
   (a) Panel with D. P. Switch and Fuses for Westinghouse Dynamo, Voltmeter 0-160 Volts, Ammeter 0-300 amperes and Dynamo field Shunt rheostart.
   (b) Panel with ammeter and S. P. Switch and Westinghouse unit hour meter.
   (c) Panel for Booster with Volt and ammeter circuit breaker and S. P. switch and fuses.
   (d) Panel with 3 circuits for line distribution 3 ammeters 3 S. P. switches and fuses.
   (e) Panel for motor pump with ammeter and S. P. Switch.
   (f) Panel for battery charging with Charge and Discharge ammeters one ammeter 00-150 amperes and one 0-80 amperes. Voltmeter 0-160 Volts, Crompton end cell switches. Charge and Discharge Battery switch. Automatic Cut-in Cut-out Dynamo rheostart D. P. Dynamo switches and fuses and Booster motor S. P. switch and fuse.
   (g) Panel with S. P. Dynamo switch and fuse Voltmeter 0-180 Volts. Ammeter 0-150 amperes Crompton Circuit breaker 130 amps. Charge and Discharge Ampere hour Meters.
6. 53 Crompton's 110 Volt D. C. Ceiling Fans and 14 Table Fans 110 D C.
7. A large quantity of insulated wire and cables, switches, fuses, switch boxes, ceiling roses, Lamp Brackets Shades and Bulbs.
8. One Crompton's belt driven Shunt wound Dynamo 14-95 K. W. 115-160 Volts 93-130 Amperes 800 R. P. M. Field rheostart on switch board.
9. One 4 "C" type tangye's pump direct coupled to a 16 H. P. Westinghouse Shunt wound motor 110 Volts 1450 R. P. M. capable of raising 275 gallons per minute against a total of 100 feet.

Open to inspection after 11-0 a.m. and can be seen working at the Club after 4-0 p.m. any day.

DELIVERY AT THE CLUB.

Offers together with terms of payment for the above in one lot or for items

1 to 7	in one lot
8	in one lot
9	in one lot

to be forwarded not later than the 15th August, 1925, to:—

THE SECRETARY,
Agra Club Limited, AGRA, U.P.
C23772

LOST

FIVE SHARES of The Indore Malwa United Mills, Limited, Nos. 2053, 5202, 5882, 12530, and 13655 standing in the name of the deceased Mr. Allimahomed Jafferbhai have been lost, who may have found the shares should kindly return them to SULEMAN SOMJI No. 4, Dontad Street, Mandvi Post No. 3. R. 1543.

CHEAP WEEK END RETURN TICKETS

AS TUESDAY, the 4th August, 1925, is a Public Holiday on account of "Cocoanut Day," the week end return tickets issued from FRIDAY, the 31st July, 1925, and subsequent days, i.e., Saturday, Sunday and Monday, will be available for the completion of the return journey upto 12 noon on the following WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, 1925.

A. E. TYLDEN PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Ry.
Bombay, 29th July, 1925.
C23792

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on the 11th day of August 1925 at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December 1924, and to decide as to the amount of Profits which has been realized up to that date.
2. To decide as to the proportion of the said profits to be applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund.
3. To declare a Bonus to Shareholders, make provision for payment of a Dividend to Shareholders for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 and to pass a Resolution that out of the Bonus at the rate of Rs. 80 per Share (free of Income Tax) to be paid to Shareholders registered in the Company's Register on the date of declaration Rs. 30 be paid in Cash and the balance of Rs. 50 be applied to meet a Second Call on the Shares of the Company of Rs. 50 per Share, thus reducing the Uncalled Liability to Rs. 100 per share.
4. To declare a Bonus to Policy-holders.
5. To sanction the payment of an Interim Bonus on Policies becoming Claims by Death or Maturity during the Triennium now current.
6. To sanction an amount of Rs. 75,000 being carried from the Contingencies Reserve Fund to the Pension Fund for the Officers and Staff of the Company.
7. Generally to transact any other business arising out of or germane to the said Valuation by the Consulting Actuary, as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st August to 11th August 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. E. JONES.
Manager.
Bombay, 22nd July 1925
23769.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4666 of 1923.

JETHABHAI HIRJI and Ors. ... Plaintiffs
Vs.
A. S. KHAJOTIA and Ors... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 27th day of August, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Trinity Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 95 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 215, New No. 1B/1672, Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 4/8273, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Agiary or Parsee Fire Temple of Avabai, widow of Ardeshir Cursetji Wadia, on or towards the West by Trinity Chapel Street, on or towards the North by the Agiary or Parsi Fire Temple of Rustomji Indawalla and on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji Mancherji, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Municipal C Ward No. 2373 and 2374 and Street Nos. 63 and 65.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1925.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C23778

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.
Palm Beach suit complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1623 of 1923.

ROTTUNCHAND TULLOCKCHAND MASTER, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, Sole Proprietor, carrying on business in the name and style of Messrs. Master Sons and Co., as Share brokers at Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

A. N. CAMPBELL, of Bombay, European inhabitant, lately employed in the firm of Messrs. Croft and Forbes, Exchange Brokers at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, his present whereabouts being unknown ..... Defendant.

To

A. N. CAMPBELL,
The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 9,420 interest and costs and that the hearing of the above suit is fixed on the 25th day of August, 1925, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the forenoon when you are summoned to appear in the above Court with your witnesses and documents of evidence in person, or by an Advocate, duly instructed by an attorney of this Hon'ble Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are further requested TO TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the date abovementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1925.
SHAH & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
23791

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition of Letters of Administrator of the property and Credits of NAGAR RAICHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant and till lately residing at Parel outside the Fort of Bombay, a Boiler Maker and Chargeman in the office of the Superintendent carriage and Wagon Department of the workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway ..... Deceased.

BHIKHIBAI, widow of Nagar Raichand, the Deceased abovenamed of Zilla Ahmedabad Karkatia Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J DAVAR.

The 20th day of July, 1925.
Messrs. RUSTOMJI AND JINWALA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
23790

AUCTION SALES.

THE KOHINOOR AUCTION CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF COACH BUILDING FACTORY.

THE KOHINOOR AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction on the SATURDAY, 1st August, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Girgam, Thakardwar Road under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the 1st Mortgagee Mr. Shaikh Fazle Ali Shaikh Abdulhusein pursuant to the power of sale vested in the 1st Mortgagee under an indenture of mortgagee, dated 15th April, 1924, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Samsoodin Mulla Noorbhoy Babrawalla, the property here under mentioned.

Safe cupboard Iron, black smith tools, machines, coach box and accessories of repairing works, etc., also shed, etc.

Property on view.

A deposit 25 per cent will be required.

KOHINOOR AUCTION CO.,
1542.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

presents

A Warner Bros Classic of the Screen.

'CONDUCTOR 1492'

starring

JOHNNY HINES

A HILARIOUS FARCE-COMEDY

PATHE GAZETTE

SHOWING

THE MECCA OF TENNIS

"SUZANNE"—THE MAGNET.

THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

THE FRENCH GRAND NATIONAL.

Showing all this week at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

TO-DAY JUNE 30 AT 6 P. M.

CONCERT

in aid of

YOUTH WEEK CELEBRATIONS

at the

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

A First Class Variety Entertainment

Tickets Rs. 25/ (Special Box) Rs. 20 (Box) Rs. 18 (Sofa) Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 and Eight Annas)

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

NEXT SATURDAY

SANSONIA

IN

THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS

DON'T MISS

GLOBE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

THIS WEEK

SHRI KRISHNA FILM CO'S.

Hothal Padamani:

A PICTURE WORTH SEEING.

SEE A DARING YOUNG LADY.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO-DAY THURSDAY the 30th July 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anik House," Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, large and small dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards and dinner wagons, carpets, ice boxes, glass, crockery and platedware, drawing room Chesterfield suites, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, his master's voice cabinet gramophone, table, ornaments, wall clocks, fancy cabinets, ornaments, revolving top writing tables, back and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, one sweet tone full iron frame cottage piano by Brimsmead and Sons, revolving book stands, phonographs, hat stands, table fans, china vases, Chinaware, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc.

One "Douglas" motor cycle with side car in perfect order.

The property of Captain C. H. McDermolt.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

OPENING DAY ! TO-DAY ! GRAND TO-DAY !! OPENING DAY !! TO-DAY !!!

KRISHNA CINEMA

(DUBASH THEATRE, NEAR CHARNI ROAD)

WILL SCREEN

SUVARNA

with Gorgeous Scenes and Splendid acting

"JEALOUSY"

an excellent piece from Moghul History on Hindu-Moslem Unity

"TRUE LOVE"

The girl from hermitage and Adventureous Moslem youth

(Produced by the LAXMI PICTURES, Bombay.)

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY ! REDUCED RATES ! DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY !! REDUCED RATES !! REDUCED RATES !!!

Box Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1/8, Reserved Re. 1/-, I Class Ans 12, II Class Ans. 7, Inter Ans. 4, III Class Ans. 3

Timings : Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. And Extra Shows at 3-30 p. m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

July 29.

S S Falkenfels, Metz, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES

July 29.

S S Bankura, Maclean Busreh.
S S British Knight, Kennedy, Mahomerah.

LOADING.

July 29.

Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
Steamer Pandra for Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

11 Karagola 3647, Durban, 22/7 M M & Co
11 Karapara 3722 Durban, 5/8 M M & Co.
14 Cracovia 4586 Trieste 7/8 L Triestina.
17 Arabian Prince 3551 Phil 22/7 J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Reva 2885 Madras 24/7 Grahams.
2 Ascot 2786, Rangoon 2/8 S S N Coy.
4 Tita 1955, Busrah 31/7 M M & Co.
7 Morocco 3190 Dunkirk 5/8 M M & C.
8 Gandara 3199 N.F. N F. M M & Co.
8 Ozarda, 3638 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
9 Nagpore 3226 Japan, 4/8 M M & Co.
14 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 5/8 M M & Co.
14 Bankura 1905 Busrah 29/7 M M & Co.
16 Jalaputra 3113 NF NF Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varsova 1957 Busrah 7/8 M M & Co.
B Hamburg Maru 3159 Kobe, 12/8 O Kaisha.
F Dalgoma 3571 N.F. M. M. & Co
K Varala 1932 N.F., N.F M M & Co.
P Canara 3889 N F N F M M & Co.
P Zayani 2627, P. Gulf N.F. H S Shushtary & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 17th July Agent P S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nalyora due about 3rd August, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo due about 18th July, Agent K N Co.

Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rena due about 17th July, Agent Graham T Co.

Tana due about 17th August, Agen Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent Edward Ltd.

Hohenfels due about 19th July, Agent Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Belderdyk due about 14th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM GENOA.

Ganya due about 1st August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Adelaide due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

Kabinga due about 31st July, Agent F Campbell & Co.

City of Auckland due about 17th August Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Toyooka Maru due about 15th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 17th July, Agent P and O. S. N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 29.

S S China for London:—15 bales goat skins, M Nissim; 4 bales sheep skins, M Nissim; 10 boxes bristles Grindlay & Co. Ltd.; 2 packages silver ware, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ltd.; 18 bales cow hides, Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons, 4 bales sheep skins, Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons; 33 bales cow hides, H Noormahomed and Haji Eisa; 12 bales goat skins, H Noormahomed and Haji Eisa; 33 bales cow hides, P. Hassam; 18 bales goat skins, T P Velloo Mestry; 1 case woollen carpets, Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd. 375 cwt cotton and woollen cuttings, B Mahashukhram & Co. 60 cases bristles W H Brady and Co. Ltd. 20 cwt Ganja Madhogi and Sons; 2 cwt ganga Hajiani Bros.

S S Morocco for Dunkirk:—6000 cwt. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Genoa:—8200 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Rotterdam:—177 cwt. mustard seed, J. Dayall 24 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—19 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—130 cwt mustard seed, S Gordhandas, 48 cwt turmeric, S Gordhandas; 3 cases Pig bristles, Grindlay and Co. Ltd. 2 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros

S S City of Chester for New York:—12 cases guts, M M & Co, 12 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co. 2 boxes sheep guts, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 1 case lamb skins, S M H Kadarbakhsh.

For Philadelphia:—114 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

For Baston—2 bales woollen carpets, M M and Co.

S S Isarco for Marseilles:—57 cwt apricot kernels, N Mulji and Co.

S S Bilderdijk for Hamburg:—4400 cwt ground nut oil cakes, L Ebrahimji.

For Antwerp:—22 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd. 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

S S Cracovia for Smyrna:—8 bales Grey cotton twist, The Elphinstone Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co. Ld.

For Trieste:—28 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co. 55 bales cotton, A Damodar, 3 bales cotton yarn, R Motichand and Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—539 bales wool, D. Koondanmal; 84 bales wool, Shamji Mal, 50 bales cotton waste, V, A Save 117 bales cotton waste, M Mafitlal and Co. 1188 cwt Dill seed, J Dayall, 1023 cwt mathy seed, J Dayall; 104 cwt turmeric J Dayall; 2000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros. 75 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ld. 928 cwt dill seed, C Jivanlal and Co., 112 cwt kapock seed, C Jivanlal and Co.; 6 bales cotton Ralli Bros 245 bales cotton, K N Nathoo; 2 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 16 bales wool, C Ganshamdas; 50 bales wool, R. Soni, 127 bales wool, G Gumanmall; 95 bales wool, R Veerchand 85 bales wool, C Ramswarup; 115 bales wool, V Oocmersey.

For Marseilles:—51 cases cashew kernals Tamboli and Co. 3000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros 75 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co. 104 cwt mustard seed C Jivanlal and Co. 2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros 2000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros. 206 cwt. kalooji seed, M. Thadani and Co.

For Glasgow:—10000 cwt cotton seed. Ralli Bros. 1000 cwt kardi oil cake B Ardeshir and Co.

For New York:—9 bales woollen carpets, F. Shaw and Co Ld.

IMPORTS

29-7-25.

S S China from London. Agents M M & Co.:—

From London:—19 boxes gold coins 16 boxes Bar Gold, 15 boxes Sovereigns, 95 bars Silver 260 cases whiskey, 163 cases wine, 46 cases beer, 13 8 cases cigarettes, 19 cases toilet soap, 14 cases common soap, 103 cases O'Stores, 1150 cases milk, 460 cases Dried milk, 12 cases spirits, 20 cases stationery, 26 cases pickles, 163 cases castor oil, 35 cases sausages 35 cases olive oil, 11 cases oat meal, 27 cases curu flour, 41 cases Barley, 60 cases confectionery, 51 cases salts, 157 cases biscuits, 49 cases Quinine, 196 cases medicines and chemists stores, 24 cases medicines goods, 27 cases paper, 94 rills paper 174 bales paper, 160 bales cloves 130 kegs white lead, 2345 kegs paint, 14 drums paint, 39 cases paint, 48 cases colours 31 cases Emulsion, 33 cases Vibrona, 25 cases lemon squash, 29 cases bacon, 20 cases cyder, 270 cases Gin 25 cases hair oil, 20 cases empty tins, 68 packages Emulsion 350 casks cement 76 casks tallow 40 drums composition 550 drums oil varnish, 107 cases oil varnish, 10 cases Envelope, 20 cases printed books, 24 cases jams, 34 cases sugar 14 cases Herring, 43 cases Vineger, 24 bags bolts and nuts, 15 cases mineral water, 116 bundles yellow metal rod, 300 bundles yellow metal sheets, 10 bundles mill boards, 544 bundles steel spring, 432 loose steel spring 33 bundles t ubes, 32 cases riveto, 40 bales pulp boards.

THEFTS AT THANA.

PRIVATE PARTIES ON GUARD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, July 27.

During the last 20 days more than 75 thefts have occurred here. Though most of them are petty, great un-easiness prevails, as all the thefts are yet undetected. The local police being unable to cope with the situation, the people have to do what they can and small parties have begun to guard lanes and houses.

DADABHAI NAVROJI CENTENARY.

Sir Dinshaw Petit and others representing the Bombay Presidency Association, Social Service League, Parsi Central Association, National Home Rule League, Grain Merchants' Association, Central Labour Board, Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, Parsi Rajkya Sabha, Iran League Jashan Committee, Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal, Women's Indian Association and the Nathestar Mandal have formed themselves into the Dadabhai Navroji Centenary Committee to celebrate the unique event of the birth Centenary of the Great Indian Patriot in the first week of September next. A very attractive and interesting programme befitting the occasion will be carried out.

All Associations and Societies, whether they have received the invitation letter or not inviting them to co-operate are requested to send their replies and appoint their representatives as early as possible. The Dadabhai Navroji Centenary Committee also appeals to the public to participate in this function by means of individual and collective help and to subscribe towards the celebration fund in order to make this event a great success it so richly deserves to be made.

Subscriptions, great or small may be sent to Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, Hon. Secretary, Rathestar Mandal, 77 Apollo Street, Fort.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The August sessions of the Bengal Legislative Council will commence on 12th August and the sittings will continue only for six days. The sessions will necessarily be very short. Three days have been allotted for official business and three days for non-official resolutions and bills. Over one hundred resolutions have been sent by members, but in view of the short time at disposal not more than twenty will come up for consideration before the Council unless the members concerned withdraw them at the last moment. About fifty resolutions already ballotted are resolutions of only local or provincial interest without much political significance. On the first day, after oaths of affirmations of new members, the Council will immediately proceed to elect the new President. It is understood about seven members are going to stand for elections but official intimations have not been received.

OFFICIAL BILLS.

Four officia bils, namely, the Howrah Bridge Bill, Bengal High Ways Bill, introduction of the Dacca University Amendment Bill and the Bengal Local Self-Government Amendment Bill for facilitating compilation of electoral rules will be considered. The three days set apart for non-official business will be devoted to nine non-official bills. Besides a large number of resolutions Dr. H. W. Moreno is responsible for four, namely, the Bengal Huka Bill, the Bengal Cattle Bill, the Bengal Pasture Bill and the Calcutta Rent Amendment Bill. Mr. Debi Prosad Khaitan has given notice to introduce the Bengal Public Trusts Bill and the Calcutta Municipal Bill besides three other bills, namely, the Bengal Local Self-Government Bill by Mr. Sayedul Haque; the Cess Amendment Bill by Mr. Satyakishore Banerjee and the Bengal Village Self-Government Bill by Rai Harendra Nath Chowdhury will be introduced. Among the important resolutions one is asking for a grant of fifty lakhs of rupees for the development of the Chittagong Port and for the grant of three lakhs to the Calcutta University to facilitate the Post Graduate Study.

Nine members have given notice of a resolution asking for payment of salary to four ex-Ministers for the time they worked. Khan Kazi Zaharulhaque will move a resolution recommending to Government that steps be taken by the Governor and the Secretary of State for India for the retransfer of the Transferred Subjects to the popular control and the reappointment of Ministers and another praying for the release of political prisoners.

Sir P. C. Mitter will move a resolution for calling a representative Conference to draft a suitable constitution. Besides Government will move for a large number of supplementary grants.—A. P.

SPECIAL MEETING OF BOMBAY CORPORATION.

TO DISCUSS PRESIDENT'S "ARBITRARY RULING."

Pursuant to a requisition made by several members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a special meeting of the Corporation has been called for Monday the 3rd August at 3 p.m. (B. T.) to discuss the following proposition:—

(1) 'That the Corporation are of opinion that the President's ruling declaring Mr. Tairsee's notice of motion appearing as item No. 120 on the July Agenda out of order, was, besides being wrong, an arbitrary exercise of the President's authority and a violation of the constitutional rights of the Corporation.'

(2) 'That the Corporation are of opinion that it is undesirable for the President to preside at public meetings held for the purpose of discussing questions which are to be deliberated upon by the Corporation, or to take part in any other way in the public discussion of such questions.'

NOT A MONOPOLY.

A correspondent writes:—

"May I know if Reuter in its saintly impartiality is cabling over to the world outside India certain occurrences of importance which have happened of late. How a Parsi carrying a bag of Rs. 2,000 was waylaid in the broadest thoroughfares in Bombay in the midst of couple of police stations, how chilly powder was thrown into his eyes and how the marauders escaped in a taxi are items which would particularly interest the god-forsaken countries like Persia and Afghanistan where, of course, murder and rapine are the order of the day and where, especially in the former country, according to veracious information kindly supplied, the heads of foreigners are never secure for twenty-four hours on their trunks. The sad occurrence in Bombay, however, must not be regarded as any reflection upon the head of the Police who has been battling manfully against the new pest introduced from the west into this country. All that I would emphasis is that Law and Order are not heaven-sent monopoly of India and that the rest of the world outside the British Empire is not quite shapeless chaos.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 29, 1925.

The recent sharp advance was followed to-day by a fall of 36 to 33 points in New York futures. The market eased on some long liquidation on reports of rains in Oklahoma and North Texas. Liverpool has been reported 22 to 14 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th inst. as under:—

"Long liquidation owing to good rain in Oklahoma."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ld. have received the following cable Dated 28th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grinning and Co.:—

"Declined owing to Bulls realising to secure profits, owing to strike threatened by the miners, and rains, reported in some sections."

Although a moderate reaction was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Re. 1½ higher for Broach July/August at Rs. 459½ and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 458 on general selling and closed at 2 p.m. at Rs. 459. Whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 430½ and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 431. Shroffs were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 409½ and steadily improving to Rs. 411½ on Commission Houses buying closed at Rs. 411. Bazar operators were moderate sellers. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 365.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with moderate demand.

The Sewri market is totally closed to-day owing to the death of Seth Ransibhoy of the firm of Seth Thakersi Ransi.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hinghat Fine M.G.	410/420	460
Nagpur Fine M. G.	415/425	460
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	400/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	415/420	440/5
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	380/90	426/5
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	460/410
Kandesh Fine M.G.	355/00	400
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	.....	470
Broach Fully Good M.G	.....	460
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450/5
Coompta M. G.	.....	450/5
Westerns M. G.	.....	415/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/45
Combodia M. G.	.....	485/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th July 1925:—

Cotton	2598	Bales.
Wheat	5883	Cwts.
Linseed	2269	,,
Rape, etc.	464	,,
Gingellyseed	679	,,
Poppyseed	289	,,
Groundnuts	2318	,,
Castorseed	1227	,,
Rice	3150	,,
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	6795	,,
Mowraseed	165	,,
Gram	4234	,,
Juwar	201	,,
Masur	Nil.	
Barley	Nil.	
Bajri	2408	,,
Coal	Nil.	Tons.

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Mumbadevi, have received on Wednesday the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Liquidation owing to good rain in Oklahoma."

Messrs. Ratilal and Co.'s Liverpool friends cable as under:—

'Decline owing to the Bulls realizing to secure profits owing to strike threatened by miners. Rain reported in some sections."

RUBBER

London, July 28.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 53/- September/October sellers.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 44/ August value.

Tone:—Very unsettled on further liquidations—closing rather above lowest.

Rubber smoked sheets 44/- August paid value.

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, July 28, 1925.

Sales closed to-day firm; sold out 11740 bales Vicanere First White lowest 21d. and highest 23d. Average White lowest 19d. and highest 21d.; Khandahar First White lowest 19d. and highest 20 3/4d. and Medium White lowest 16d. and highest 19d.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 29.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	13	292,694	340,183
Central India	458	340,187	301,908
Barsi and Nagar	152	206,305	205,050
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	97,059	104,038
Berar	183	564,979	646,777
Central Provinces	—	255,398	268,389
Total Oomras	806	1,756,622	1,866,345
Dholera	—	311,720	183,721
N.-W. Provinces	93	131,022	122,536
Rajputana	—	80,311	89,749
Sind-Punjab	94	362,117	308,643
Broach	—	481,700	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	1,163	201,142	184,151
Westerns-Northerns	502	106,331	87,848
Cocoanada	—	1,658	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	34,639	27,884
Persian	—	5,656	8,990
American	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	—	63,835	66,345
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	826
Total	2,598	35,49,897	32,56,795

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 23rd July This year.	Last year
Europe	3,369	666,529	1,072,937
Japan & China	4,700	1,924,928	1,486,161
Coast Ports	200	30,850	50,625
Up-country by Rail	—	15,096	20,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	33,269	6,854
Total	8,269	2,670,852	2,687,024

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 10 bales.

Total Day's Imports nil.

Mid. Americans Spot—

Universal Standard 1304 quiet.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 3280

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	24.98
January	24.55
March	24.85

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	25.04
January	24.60
March	24.89

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

October	24.45
January	24.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL. July 29.

July	13.53 —.03
Oct.	13.11 —.06
December	13.04 —.08
January	13.06 —.07
March	13.12 —.06
May	13.14 —.08

EGYPTIANS.

November 24.10 —.05

London, July 28.

Suban Sugar 11 7/8 July Value.

Exchange on Athens 31450

Exchange on Belgium 10513

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 28.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool:—

July	13.56—.22
August	13.41—.17
September	13.23—.16
October	13.17—.16
November	13.10—.13
December	13.12—.13
January	13.13—.14
February	13.13—.14
March	13.18—.14
April	13.18—.14
May	13.22—.14
June	13.18—.15
July	13.18—.14

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28.

CLOSING PRICES.

July	30.45—.20
August	28.10—.45
September	27.05—.45
October	26.05—.45
November	24.15—.55
December	23.65—.55
January	23.00—.55
February	22.95—.55
March	22.75—.55
April	22.70—.55
May	22.65—.55
June	22.60—.55
July	22.55—.55

Manchester Market:—Cloth firm, good cloth enquiry. Fair sales.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 28.

Scinde Good	9.85
Scinde Fully Good	10.25
Scinde Fine	10.65
Bengal Good	9.95
Bengal Fully Good	10.35
Bengal Fine	10.75
Oomra Good	10.65
Oomra Fully Good	11.05
Oomra Fine	11.45
Broach Good	11.40
Broach Fully Good	11.80
Broach Fine	12.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 28.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000.

Day's Exports to Continent 1,000.

Futures at New York:—

Oct.	25.02—.34
Jan.	24.60—.34
March	24.87—.36
May	25.13—.33
Spot Cotton at New York	25.55—.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.00—.30

Futures at New Orleans:—

October	24.44—.37
January	24.66—.32

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20.

Demand Bills 48.453.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 69 3/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 28.

CLOSING PRICES.

Futures at New York:—

October	25.02—.34
January	24.60—.34
March	24.87—.36
May	25.13—.33

Liverpool, July 28.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool:—

July	13.56—.22
October	13.17—.16
January	13.13—.14
March	13.18—.14

WHEAT.

London, July 28.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. July/Aug. sellers 57/6

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. July/Aug. sellers 59

Tone:—Firm but quiet.

Australian June/July sellers 57

Choice White Karachi June/July quoted 57

Cargo Rozario Santo Fe 62½ lbs. July paid 58/6

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine at 19 5/8 Sep/Oct. Shipment to Hull.

Rozario Santo Fe at 58 1/2 July shipment.

SEEDS

London, July 28.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £19 9/16 August/September sellers £19 5-8 September/October paid £18 7/8 January/February sellers.

Firmer trading slow closed better on higher plate opening.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 3/8 August/September quoted Inactive.

Castorseed Bombay £22 5/8 August/September sellers quiet demand rather lower.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21 5/8 July/August nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21¾ July/August near value.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 3/8 July/August nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 7/8 July/August nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed slow steady.

Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/8 July/August nominal

Linseed Bombay £22½ August/September not much doing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 29.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 6 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 10 0	13 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 11 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	12 14 0
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 14 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 14 0
Mowraseed	8 0 0	10 0 0
Barley	42 0 0	6 5 0
Castorseed	62 0 0	12 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	.....	.....
Jina	10 0 0	.....
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	7 15 3	.....
Wheat, Sept.	8 6 0	.....
Linseed, May	13 2 6	.....
Linseed, Sept.	13 6 9	.....

LINSEED.

London, July 28.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug/Sept. sellers £21 5/8.

Linseed Tone:—Firmer but not much doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Aug. business done and buyers 40/6

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sept/Oct. sellers 40/9

METALS

London, July 28.

English best Selected Copper £63¼.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 15/16.

Copper Braziers £80½.

Yellow Metal £68¼.

Hard Speiter £30 7/8.

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8.

Tin Block £257 5/8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, July 29.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	2	56	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 29.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¼	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	62	8	0
Copper, American	2	62	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		26	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54	8	0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ½ to 1, 1¼		62	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 29.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	3
Kilachand	No. 14¼	0	13	3
Currimbhai	No. 12¾	0	12	0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	9
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10¼	0	11	0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	3
Sattara	No. 10¼	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	10	0
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 401	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42-2	1	5	6
Japan	No. 20	0	15	6
Japan	No. 32	1	1	9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 30.

	Rs.	a.
3½ per cent. upee Paper	69	12
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87	0
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	96	0
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100	5
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	100	3
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	5
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	13
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	13
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102	10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104	10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	105	2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105	11
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) daie 1935	109	10
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974	76	8
4 per cent. Municipal 1974	76	0
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76	0
6 per cent. Port Trust 1930	100	4
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49	100	8
" " 1954		

Tone of Market—Firm

SHARES

London, July 28.

Hongkong Bank £137

Chartered Bank £19 7/8.

National Bank £46½.

P. and O. Bank £93.

Eastern Bank £6 1/16.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29.

Mill shares opened steady and remained firm throughout the day chiefly owing to sale covering and the actual scrips being short. On the whole undertone of the market is strong. Fazal opened 813-12 and gone up 825 closed 822-8 and B. Dyeing opened 801-4 and gone up 817-8 and closed 816 4. In cash bank of India transaction done at 71.

Bombay July 29.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	71
Baroda	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	23 6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79
Imperial	500		1392 8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	366 4
Union	72	—	3 7
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	7
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	27 8
Indian Cement O.	350	—	30
Katni Cement O.	100	—	37.8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	46 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	825
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	142 8
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	113 8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	85
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	83 8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	78
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	46
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	145
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	642 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	86 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	182 8
Scindia Steam	30	—	6 8
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	85
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	493 12
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	820
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	94 6
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	820
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	840
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	—	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	365
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1000
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	250
New Berar	500	80	770
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	660
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	130
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	360
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	90
Burma Corporation %	10	0-6	9 2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum Sh.	8	—	4 6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	25p.c.	225
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	337-8
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	6-0
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	87 8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	26 12
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	60 10
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	15
Thacker	50	—	200
Telephone	50	1	22
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	—	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	600
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	395
Alliance	100	—	60
Apollo	50	—	10-8
Assur Virjee	100	—	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	400
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	816 4
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	275
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	35
Century	100	20y	346-4
Central India O.	100	16	458 12
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	—	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	101 4
Coorla	100	7	145
Crescent	100	6	203 12
Currimbhoy	250	—	355
David	500	—	400
Dawn	250	40	590
Diamond O.	100	—	11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	300
Edward Sassoon	200	—	140
Elphinstone O.	100	—	28
Emperor Edward	500	—	350
Fazulbhoy	250	25	822 4
Finlay	100	20	132 8
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	750
Globe	100	—	47 8
Gokak	100	7	103 12
Gold Mohur	100	—	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	211 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	—
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	391 4
Indian Woollen	50	—	10
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	96 4
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	87 8
Kilachand	25	—	5
Kohinoor	500	—	1010
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4700
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	32 8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	132 8
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2400
Mathuradas	100	—	160
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	110
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2300
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	150
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	215
New Great Eastern	200	10y	226/4
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67
Pearl	250	12	452 8
Phoenix	100	15	435
Planet	100	—	20
Premier	100	—	65
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	30
Sassoon Silk	500	—	560
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9300
Simplex	250	—	111 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	72 8
Standard	500	100	1375
Swadeshi	100	18	455
Swan	100	50	165
Tata Mill O.	500	—	75
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance	—	—	—	395
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	400
Bombay Dyeing	801-4	817-8	801-4	816-4
Century	342-8	347 8	342-8	346-4
Central India	451-4	461-4	451-4	458-12
Colaba Land	—	—	—	101-4
Crescent	201-4	205	201-4	208 12
Edward Sassoon	—	—	—	140
Fazulbhoy	813-12	825	811-4	822-8
Finlay	—	—	—	132-0
Globe	—	—	—	47-0
Gokak	—	—	—	103-12
Indian Bleaching	—	—	—	211-4
Indore Malwa	388-12	392-8	388-12	391-4
Kohinoor	—	—	—	1010
Madhowjee	—	—	—	132-8
Mathuradas	—	—	—	160
Meyer Sassoon	—	—	—	110
Mysore	—	—	—	110
New Great	290	303-12	290	226-4
Pabaney	—	—	—	300
Pearl	441-4	452-8	441-4	452 8
Phoenix	—	—	—	435
Simplex	107-8	112-8	107-8	41-4
Swadeshi	445	456 4	445	455
Swan Mills	—	—	—	165
Tata Mill	—	—	—	75
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	—	—	—	130
Bombay Steam	—	—	—	86-4
" Tram Co., Oad.	—	—	—	94.6
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	7
Indian Cement	—	—	—	28
Central India Mining	—	—	—	27-8
Katni Cement Ord.	—	—	—	37-8
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	46 8
Tata Hydro	815	825	815	820
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	—	—	—	15
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	57-8	60-10	57-8	60-10

GOLD.

Bombay, July 29.

Ready:—21-4-6.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21-4-3. At 6 p.m. 21-4-3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21-4. At 6 p.m. 21-4.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 1.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 2-6.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, July 29.

Ready:—72.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 71-13. Highest 72. At 6 p.m. 72.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 71-11. Highest 71-14. At 6 p.m. 71-14.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 6.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 15.

Tone of market:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 2

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 211½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-13/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 102.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs. 105.00.
London—Rome Liras 133.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, July 2

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-10½ quiet
Bar Silver Spot 31 13/16 steady.

London, July 28

Rentes 3 per cent 51 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 13/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China
India bought. Closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p
cent since 5th March, 1925.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29

Bank Telegraphic	1/6 3/8
Bank Demand	1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 3/8
Fcs. Demand	747
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	156½
Shanghai	211½
Japan	112
Singapore	157 1/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, July 28.

Stockholm	1808
Christiania	2995
Amsterdam	1210
Switzerland	2502

London, July 26.

Exchange on London in Paris 10275.

Exchange on London in German 2039 7/8

Exchange on London in Italy, 1312 mutilated.

New York, July 28.

Demand Bills 48543.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 29.

Three months 4¼ per cent,
Six months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent

MONEY.

Call 1½ to 2 per cent.
One month 1½ per cent.
Three months 1½ per cent.
Six months 2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 28.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £88 +¼.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91½ unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 Mutilated

Conversion Loan £77+9/16.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101¼ unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent £105½ unchanged

Consols 2½ per cent. 56¼ unchanged

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 51 nominal unchanged.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 unchanged.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 29.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/5/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/4/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 71/15.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71/15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 71/14.

London, July 28.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½.
Silver ready d. 31-13.
Silver forward d. 31 15.

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull, China sold, Buyers scarce, Market looks weak, but we do not expect any decided fall.

BARLEY.

London, July 28.

Karachi Barley July/August sellers 40/

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Concert in aid of Youth Week Celebrations, Excelsior Theatre, Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza presiding, 6 p.m. (S.T.)
University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League—Y. M C A. "B" vs. Bombay Gymkhana "B", Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 31.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of July 16 due at 5 p.m.
Harwood League: City Police vs B.B.A. & F.I., Oval 5-45 p.m. (2) West Yorks "B" vs. G. I. P. "B" Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 1.

Banks closed: Ashura (Muharram).
The s. s. China with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

MONDAY AUGUST 3.

Special meeting of Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m., (B.T.)

Domestic Occurrence.

VIBHAKAR.—Mr. Nirsingh B. Vibhakar, Bar-at-Law, died at Kandawalli on 28-7-25 midnight 1-30. Uthamna ceremony will be performed on Thursday, 30-7-1925, 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Kandawadi, Girgaum. Deeply mourned by his family and friends.

B1547

The adoption ceremony of Dwarkadas by Mrs. Ratansi Premji took place at Mr. Ratansi's House at Thana on 26th inst.

M1549

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—With effect from 1st August 1925 rates for telegrams to places in France, Algeria and Tunis will be increased by one anna per word in the case of ordinary (private of British Government) telegrams and by half anna in the case of deferred telegrams.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Norkunda" with the mails from London of the 23rd instant arrived at Port Said at 12-30 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 4 a.m. the same day.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—The Hon. Mr. Justice P. K. Sen of Patna will deliver a lecture in English to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Mandir. The subject of the lecture is "The Harmony of the One and the Many in Spiritual Culture."

BOMBAY Y.M. C. A.—A public lecture will be given to-day (Thursday) at 9-15 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, by Mr. H. Mullineaux, J.P. on the "History of Electricity with practical demonstrations."

TO-DAY'S VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Owing to unavoidable circumstances, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit will not be able to preside at the Variety Entertainment at the Excelsior Theatre this evening. It is understood the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 28th July 1925 to 6 a.m. of 29th July 1925:—Small-pox 1 attack 1 death, Cholera nil attack, nil death; Plague nil attack, nil death; Influenza nil attack, nil death; Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 75.

Total mortality this day last year 105.

HINDU MAHA SABHA.—A Special sessions of the Hindu Maha Sabha will be held in the beginning of September. A public meeting will be held to form the Reception Committee and to arrange for the Special Session of the Sabha.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—The class is conducted at the hall of the Secondary Training College, Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao. The programme is as under:—Thursday 30th July, 6-7 p.m. (S.T.) Education and Care of the Defective: M. H. D. Chhatrapati

Thursday 30th July 7-8 p.m. (S.T.) Child Welfare (High) Infant Mortality and its Causes): Dr. Miss J. Mistri, L. M. & S.

Saturday 1st August, 5-6 p.m. (S.T.) Civics: Prof. R. M. Joshi, M.A.

Saturday 1st August 6-7 p.m. (S.T.) Education of the Illiterate: Prin. H. R. Hamley, M.A.

Sunday, 2nd August, 8-9 a.m. (S.T.) Crime and Punishment Criminal Tribes in India, Prin. T. A. Kulkarni, B.A.

On Sunday the 2nd August the students will visit the Asworth Leper Asylum at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICES.—Saturday the 1st August 1925 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Mohorrum." All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. Ballard Pier and Town Sub Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays

The undermentioned Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices will remain open and work as usual. (1) Colaba (2) Malabar Hill (3) Girgaon, (4) Byculla, (5) Parel, (6) Tardeo, (7) Cadell Road, (8) Dharavi (9) Bandra (10) Fort Street Booking Office (11) Masjid (12) Mazgaon

The Telegraph Branches of the remaining Combined Offices will be entirely closed on the day.

Saturday the 1st of August 1925 being a Post Office holiday on account of "Mohorrum the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Homeward English Mail closing on that day:—

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article: From 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence upto: 7 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels up to 6 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders upto 3 p.m. on Friday.

BOMBAY GOVT'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

REDUCTION OF MEMBERS FROM 4 TO 3 URGED.

In the course of a letter addressed to the chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, referring to the two vacancies which will occur shortly in the Executive Council of the Governor, urge the Government to take advantage of this opportunity and to make an appointment only to one of the two vacancies letting the other remain unfilled.

KRISHNA CINEMA.

"THE REDEMPTION OF LOVE."

"Suvarna" is the title of a new film which will be screened at the Krishna Cinema, Dubash Theatre, this evening. The story tells of the love between Suvarna, an innocent Rajput girl brought up in a Hindu Ashram, and Sudarshan a young scholar of the same Ashram, who, later, is discovered to be no less a person than Faizee, the poet of the Court of Akbar. There are stirring incidents in the plot, and Moghul Court life is depicted in the film in all its dazzling as well as sombre colours.

The opening ceremoney of the Cinema was performed last night by Justice Sir Lalloobhai A. Shah.

A CHARGE THAT FAILED.

Excise Inspector Cama charged Singsin Puck Jow before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate with illicit possession of cocaine valued at Rs. 33,000 weighing 275 ounces.

Mr. Cama stated that on receipt of information that the wenchman of S. S. "Nagpur which was lying in Alexandra Docks had a big quantity of cocaine, Mr. Cama accompanied by other preventive officers boarded the vessel on Monday last. The winch room was found to be locked and a Pathan handed a key of the room saying that it was given to him by the winchman. The accused opened the door when Mr. Cama along with the Second Engineer of the Ship. Mr. Cama asked the ship's Officer to remove two blocks of wood in the room but the engineer said that he would not do it as it would damage the engines of the ship. Until the arrival of the expert to remove the blocks of wood, the room was kept under the guard of some preventive officers. The search was carried on Tuesday at 9 a.m. when Mr. Syall of the Mazgaon Docks were removed blocks. When the blocks were removed eleven tins each containing 25 ounces of cocaine were discovered in the hollow of the platform. As the accused who was the watchman and who was alleged to be in charge of the room, Mr. Cama arrested him.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He said that many persons had access to the room. The room was in charge of the Second Engineer and when the ship made for the port he used to lock the room and hand the key to the Second Engineer. The accused denied any knowledge of the cocaine and how it came to be hidden under the engine platform.

The Magistrate in discharging the accused observed that there was no evidence to show that the cocaine belonged to the accused. It was also in evidence that the room was in charge of the Second Engineer and that the room was open when the ship was sailing. The Magistrate further ordered that the cocaine be confiscated.

CADELL ROAD TRAGEDY.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the deaths of Raghunath Kali (35) and his son Satyanarayan (3) who were found dead in their hut with their throats cut at Gangawadi Cadell Road, Mahim on 21st instant under circumstances already reported in these columns.

The evidence showed, that the deceased's wife Durajibai had run away to Kurla and was staying with one Angnoo. Deceased Raghunath brought her from Kurla a few days after, but she again ran away on the day of the tragedy. The deceased had threatened his wife that if she did not return home, he would kill the child and cut his own throat.

The jury returned a verdict of deaths by their throats having been cut with a sharp table knife. The jury held that in consequence of the unfaithfulness of his wife Durajibai who had been carrying on an intrigue with Angnoo, Raghunath Kali murdered his three year old son Satyanarayen and then committed suicide by cutting his own throat.

Posting at the Town Sub Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub Offices

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB:—Dance Music for to-day:—One Step—English Medley; Fox Trot—Tea for Two; Tango—Cup of Sorrow; Fox Trot—Bygone Days; Selections: Aint Gonna Rain No Mo. Selection: Aint Gonna Rain No. Part 2.; Waltz—June Brought the Roses; Fox Trot—I want to be Happy; Waltz—First Love; Fox Trot—Show me the way home; One Step—Fantasia.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FIGHT BETWEEN VILLAGERS AND EXCISE INSPECTOR.

GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

Emperor vs Sonaji Hirji and 8 others.

In this case the Government Pleader Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Coyaji and applied, on behalf of the Government, for admission of an appeal against the decision of the Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad who acquitted all the accused on charges of rioting and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter a public servant in the discharge of his duties.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that on 10th August 1924 on receiving some information Mr. Darbari Excise Inspector of Prantij in Ahmedabad District accompanied by a party of four excise peons, four men of the District police and four private individuals, went to the village of Manchha for search and seizure of illicit liquor. Mr. Darbari attached six houses in one part and five houses in another part of the same village, and kept a man on guard at each house. Though in the beginning the villagers, taken by surprise, did not actively object to the attachments, they some time later realising the object of the raid, gathered together in the house of accused No. 1. They then sallived forth therefrom armed with sticks and attacked the men kept on guard at the group of five houses. One of the police constables fired a gun in the air in order to frighten them while another Ramdutt being overpowered was obliged to fire at the crowd in self-defence. The guards then ran to the other part of the village to give information to the Excise Inspector. The crowd followed them, and in the skirmish that ensued, the Excise Inspector's party was deprived of their guns and had to leave the village. As a result of the skirmish, grievous hurt was caused to Ramdutt and injury to others. Subsequently during police investigations, the accused were identified, and tried before the Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The accused having been acquitted the Government sought to appeal to the High Court.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

ENCROACHMENT DEPT.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Chairman dated the 28th May 1925, from Mr. S. P. Kuka stating that for a long time past the goods of hawkers occupying footpaths on public roads were taken away by the Encroachment Department of the Municipality in a motor lorry and that such goods included baskets of plantains, mangoes, and other fruits, green vegetables, sweetmeats, etc.; that the men of this department carried away these goods as if they raided and robbed a far off village; that he was extremely sorry to mention that last week a hawker was most recklessly pushed out of a Municipal lorry by certain men of this department and was crushed underneath the vehicle. He enquired whether the men alleged to have committed the offence were still in service, whether the Commissioner had made enquiries in the matter, whether some compensation would be given to the family of the deceased and whether it was intended to continue the Encroachment Department.

The Commissioner, in a letter dated the 24th July 1925 stated:—

"With reference to a letter, dated the 28th May 1925, from Mr. S. P. Kuka, regarding a fatal accident caused by the encroachment lorry to a hawker, I have the honour to state that I have held an enquiry into the circumstances of the case and as a result I have dismissed the driver of the lorry. The Supervisor, Mr. Valli Mahomed Vazir Mahomed, who was in charge of the lorry at the time of the accident, was so seated that he could not see that an accident had taken place and was assured that none in which the lorry was concerned had occurred, I cannot, however, absolve him from blame and he has been reverted to the post of ward clerk in the Assessment Department. His reversion is tantamount to a reduction in his pay of Rs. 25 per mensem. I do not think any further action is called for."

It was resolved to inform Mr. Kuka in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY BUTLER

NAGPUR, July 28.

In the criminal case in which Yusuff, butler of Mr. Barr, District Judge, Jubbulpore, is being tried at Jubbulpore on a charge of cheating Mr. Barr in respect of Rs. 6,000, Mr. Barr, in cross-examination, stated that he believed Yusuff to be trustworthy. Yusuff did not leave him between the time the amount was paid to Mr. Barr and returned by him to Jiwandas the same day. Jiwandas saw Mr. Barr two days before the payment, but he never mentioned anything about the purchase of horses. Mr. Barr emphatically denied that Yusuff ever influenced anything. Mr. Barr stated that he identified Jiwandas's Munim Kuluram (co-accused of Yusuff) whom he returned the sum of Rs. 6,000.—A. P.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION.

BY A YOUTH

Modern age may well claim to be the Age of Youth as of Science or of Power. In no other Age, Youth seems to have claimed the care and attention of the world as at present. There is in every country and in every clime a distinct a positive, an unmistakable consciousness of the fact, increasingly becoming more and more manifest day after day, that Youth is an enduring asset, a precious treasure to be jealously guarded, carefully trained and developed, and most scientifically cultivated in order to draw out of it the best to its utmost, of the vast and infinite potentialities residing in it. In diverse forms and in a multitude of ways this solicitude for Youth and its welfare is everywhere exhibited, and, Youth in a corresponding measure is displaying its immense pomp and power in a remarkable manner. Youth is the hope of a country; the mainstay of a nation; and the ultimate salvation of the suffering, sea thing World. Youth is an unrivalled, irresistible Power; an inexhaustible mine of wealth to a country; an infinite source of sterling energy and of creative power. Consequently, Youth occupies a prominent place in the life of a nation and proves a formidable factor in the evolution and progress of a country.

Conquest of Heavens.

Hence is the supreme need for the training of Youth, for an intensive cultivation of its manifold and immense possibilities and blossoming of its excellent resources. Organisation and discipline and a certain creativeness of purpose and of action are the sovereign virtues much valued and respected and honoured; and Youth of a country cannot by better means and more surely possess itself of these noble constructive elements of character than by organising itself and consolidating its power into a compact, coherent and organic unit, vast in its dimensions, efficient in its functioning and promising of achievements, immeasurable in extent and incalculable in effect. Nothing great or lasting or of eternal good was ever achieved without organised effort, unified action and an inspired zeal. Conquest of Nature has had its glory and grandeur; and now, conquest of Heavens is an ideal of illumination and irridiscence worthy of Youth's fitness for the task.

Our country is now in the throes of a vast and stupendous upheaval, involving in its gigantic magnitude the future fate and entire fortunes of a mighty Continent. From the ancient moorings of the dim, distant past, India is being unclosed and painfully and laboriously led into the stormy and tempestuous waters of modern existence and methods. It is a terrific transition, far-reaching and most incalculable in its consequences. This New India which is thus being born awaits shaping and moulding at the hands of the active and energetic Youth. Youth holds in the hollow of its hands the destinies of its dear, old country and it is for the Youth to make or mar, to build or to bring down the fortunes of this most ancient land. The world watches India seething and boiling in the melting-pot and it is upto the Youth of the country to see that their beloved country comes out unscathed and unharmed, purified and polished in the fire of suffering and tribulation and ennobled in the stress and storm of opposing and challenging circumstances.

Indian Youth's Sacred Duty.

Social reorganisation, economic reconstruction, religious reform, moral transformation, political and constitutional changes and modifications—general expansion and development in points of national well-being welfare and efficiency—these are but a few of the predominant matters of moment to which Youth has a considerable lot to contribute, and to enrich itself by its contribution. Youth only has the energy and enthusiasm to work up; the fervour and ardour of the Youth are gifts peculiar to itself; the Youth spirit and the dynamite in the Youth are possessions envied, feared and respected. With capacity to do, energy to work up and enthusiasm to inspore if Youth is found to be remiss in its sacred duty towards this honoured land of Wisdom and of sages, or slack in its zeal and devotion, then India goes the way of fallen nations, into the debris of oblivion and forgotten lands and Empires. This is a contingency of unutterable tragedy for the World; for, the World has yet too much to learn from India and her ancient and hoary civilization of magnificient and radiant spirituality and, thus India has to fill in the gaping voids in the tarred panorama of the World and its rotting affairs.

It is, therefore, the sacred and formidable responsibility of the Youth of India to organise and consolidate itself into an efficient unit, mobilise its spirited energy and vast and endless resources, muster strong in its manifold and multitudious virtues of nobility, self-sacrifice, suffering and fellow-feeling, and re-inforce itself with the arm of the giant and the power of the dynamite. Thus alone will it contrive to stand abreast for the honour of its dear country and the glory of its motherland, to fight her battles and win for her legitimate and rightful due, an honoured place in the scheme of things and the comity of the nations.

"YOUTH AND SEX,"

INTERESTING LECTURE BY MR. J. K. MEHTA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, delivered an interesting speech on "Youth and Sex" on Saturday evening at the hall of the Brotherhood before a fairly large gathering of youths.

Mr. Mehta, in the course of his speech, at the outset, regretted that the study of the question of Sex was being sadly neglected in India while in the Western countries attempts were being made to make it a subject of studies in the University by the young impressionable minds. Continuing to the "Youth Movement" that has been condemned by many preachers, philosophers and cynics as the creative force of vice and all that is sinful, but in fact Sex is co-related with all that is spiritual and sublime in life and as Mind is co-related with Matter, so is Sex with the Life. The speaker then referred to the "Wondorf Bird Movement" in Germany corresponding to he "Youth Movement" that has been doing immense service to that country by rousing the spirit of the youth and at the same time awakening the sense of Sex that should be worked at from the broader sense of the term for "body", as Jesus Christ has said, "is the temple of God". "But," said Mr. Mehta, "nowhere the Sex has been more desecrated than in India and that too by the Hindus by the prejudice of child-marriages and the Hindus also did not do anything to tackle the question of their young widows". Incidently, he referred to the baneful effects of modern civilization in relation to "Sex" which Carlyle described as "sartorial civilization" and the lecturer wound up with an advice to the Youths to look upon Sex in its spiritual, noblest and the highest aspects.

A cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the meeting.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WHARFAGE CHARGE ON BULK PETROL REDUCED.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday afternoon, among other questions, that of a reduction in the wharfage charges on bulk petrol was discussed. In May 1923 the Trustees had offered to reduce the rate to Rs. 0-1-3 per gallon but for certain reasons this reduction was not at the time accepted by the Oil Companies. Recently, however, the Companies addressed a representation to the Trustees asking that in view of the fact that the imports of petrol now considerably exceed 5 million gallons per annum, the Trustees would at least give effect to their former proposal to reduce the wharfage to Rs. 0-1-3 per gallon. The Deputy Chairman of the Trust in a note which was considered at Tuesday's meeting, had recommended that "subject to the increase in imports being maintained" the charge should be reduced to Rs. 0-1-3 per gallon will effect from 1st August 1925. He wrote further:

"Reference is invited to Trustees' Resolution No. 416 of 5th June 1924 regarding representation from the Burmah Oil Co. and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Ltd., that the import wharfage rates on petrol in tins and kerosene in tins, drums and cases should be raised to the same figure as petrol and kerosene in bulk.

The charges at present are as follows:—

Petrol (bulk) Rs. 0/1/6 Per Imperial gallon.

Petrol (in tins, drums and cases) Rs. 0/0/6 Per Imperial gallon.

Kerosene (bulk) Rs. 0/0/1 1/2 Per Imperial gallon.

Kerosene (in tins, drums and cases) Rs. 0/0/1 Per Imperial gallon.

The imports of packed petrol are nil. The imports of packed kerosene in 1924/25 amounted to about 4,48,600 gallons.

This question was fully dealt with last June and the Oil Companies have brought forward no fresh reasons why the Trustees should alter the decision they then arrived at i.e. that the expenditure incurred by the Port Trust on facilities for packed oils has been negligible compared with the expenditure on bulk oil facilities, and that no enhancement of the import wharfage charges should be agreed to without similar enhancement of the charges on exports. It has frequently been pointed out that kerosene imported packed cannot compete in price with bulk kerosene. Any enhancement of the import charges on packed kerosene would fall practically entirely on one company the Standard Oil Co., and unless therefore the Oil Companies are willing to agree to wharfage charge being enhanced for exports as well as imports I do not think the Trustees should go back on their decision of June 1924."

The Trustees accepted the Deputy Chairman's recommendation

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

In the share market jutes were practically unchanged with transactions mostly in the speculative issues on the bazar account. Holders however of the higher priced denominations were firm in their ideas and any enquiries that existed were met at prices favouring the sellers. In coals the healthier tendency that has been developed continued to-day and in some instances much higher rates were obtained: Teas were more or less neglected. In the miscellaneous section rubbers were in the irregular market and in most cases fetched easier prices. The rest of the section was featureless. Government securities were firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 69/9, 5 per cent bonds 1933 100/4, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 100/2, 6 per cent bonds 1928 101/13, do 1931 105/4.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 24/2, Eastern Bank 81.

Railways:—Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 103.

Jutes:—Albion 481, Alliance 638, do pref 102/8, Auckland 279, Bally 248/6, Barnagore 161; Caledonian 585/8, Clive 43/12, Craig 5/3, Dalhousie 432; Empire 56, Fort William 412/8, Howrah 44, Hukumchand ord 10, Kamarhatty 638/8, Kanknarrah 511, Lansdowne 323, Lawrence 643, Lothian 383, National 31, New Central 809, Northbrook 59, Presidency 8/8, Soorah 29/8.

Coals:—Bansjorah 10, Bhalgora 9/10, Bokairo and Ramgur 20/4, Burrakur 24, Kalapahari 20/8, New Bearshoom 26/4, Raneegunge 38/6, Satpukuria and Asansol 3/6, Sendra 15/8.

Miscellaneous:—Marshall and Co. 2/7, Firpo Ltd. 10/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one eighth pence.

SPORTING NEWS

A ONE SIDED GAME.

WEST YORK BEAT G. I. P. 5-0.

Though the Yorks won a five-goal victory against the G.I.P. Railway on the Cooperage on Wednesday, their play was by no means up to expectation. Their shooting was very poor and considering the disjointed efforts of the railway defence, the military men should have added half a dozen goals in each half. From start to finish the winning team monopolised play but their performance in front of the goal can only be characterised as deplorable. So erratic were the Yorks forwards that the railway goalie Eagle, who by the way made a gift of two goals, was seldom required to put himself out. The efforts of the Yorks brought a single goal in thirty minutes. Worston drew Eagle one with a Col which the latter missed and Holmes drove the ball into the net.

The Yorks added four more goals in the second half but without any noticeable improvement in their game Worston was responsible for the second goal. Holmes scored the third and paved the way for a fourth which was netted by Peach. Both these players missed a number of chances which might easily have been converted. Eagle made a gift of the fifth goal when he tripped over Holmes' shot which swerved into the net.

The teams were:—

West Yorks:—Stewart; Bowron and Mettale; Rhode, Everard and Woolston; Worton, Pulleston Peach, Holmes and Hood.

G.I.P.: Eagle; Veevers and Callaghan Gillman, M. Dorsey, and Carter, Fernandes, A Worcey, Finnigan, Alcock and Jones.

Referee E. J. Turner.

To-day's match.

Y. M. C. A. B. Vs. Bombay Gymkhana B.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 28.

Yorkshire vs. Middlesex.—Yorkshire won the first innings. Yorkshire 528 for 6 and declared. Middlesex 184 and followed on and made 140 for 4 (Stevens 62 not out).

Hampshire vs. Worcestershire:—Hampshire won on the first innings. Worcester 277 Hampshire 447 (Mead 213 not out Brutton 88. Root 8 for 165). Worcester in the second innings made 197 for 9. (M. Foster 95, Foyes 4 for 59.)

Somerset vs Sussex:—Sussex won on the first innings. Sussex 248. Somerset 158 (McBryan 80. Tate 7 for 75). Sussex in the second innings 107 for 8 and declared. (White 6 for 43). Somerset 67 for 3.

Gloucestershire vs Essex:—Gloucester won by an innings and 109 runs. Essex 115. Gloucester 287 for 6 and declared. (Dipper 107). Essex in second innings 63. (Parker's analysis in this innings was 17 overs, 10 maidens, 12 runs, 8 wickets. In the two innings he captured 17 wickets for 56 runs.)

Surrey vs. Kent.—The match ended in a draw. Kent 367 for 7, and declared. Surrey 200 for 3. (Sandham 102 not out. Hobbs whose next century equalling W. G. Grace's record of 126 centuries in first-class cricket was eagerly awaited made 22.

Warwickshire vs. Lancashire:—The match ended in a draw. Warwick 414 for 6, and declared. Lancashire 124 for 2.—Reuter's Special.

GOODWOOD STAKES'

LONDON, July 29.

The Goodwood Stakes has resulted as follows:—

DIAPASON	.....	1
CLOUD BANK	.....	2
DESERT CHIEF	.....	3

Following were the starting prices: 5 to 2 against Diapason, 8 to 1 against Cloud Bank and 4 to 1 against Desert Chief.

Nine ran.

Won by three lengths Three lengths separated second and third.—Reuter's Special

COCHIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

ERNAKULAM, July 27.

The Cochin Legislative Council budget session commenced sittings to-day in the Town Hall, Dewan Mr. Watte presiding. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, was among the visitors.

The President, in his opening address, referred to the Maharaja's message expressing the hope that members and officers would work with complete trust and mutual confidence.

The Financial Member then presented a statement anticipating a revenue of 70/6 lakhs against an expenditure 71/9 lakhs, leaving a deficit 1/38 lakhs for the coming year. After referring to the growth of expenditure under education and other heads during the past year he stated the limit had been reached beyond which it would be unsafe to proceed unless new sources of revenue were tapped. General discussion will take place to-morrow.—A.P.

POONA RACES
Follow Right Through the Season
RACE TIPS by
VOX STELLARUM, RS. 15 A CARD.
Available early on Race Mornings.
Watch for POONA & BOMBAY Addresses,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BOMBAYITES.

REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

OF

GENUINE KHADI

by 25 to 6¼ per cent

Upto FRIDAY, 31st instant

Only 2 days remain.

Splendid varieties of Khadi out of hand-spun yarn of 6 to 100 counts.

READY in LARGE STOCKS EXHIBITED AT:—

Gujrat Provincial Congress Khadi Bhandar

Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi Road,

REVISION COACHING for B. Com and G.D.A. STUDENTS

Commences 3rd AUGUST.

Fees Rs. 60 only for eight months' training. Postal Tuition Rs. 125. Enrol immediately at

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

FORT, BOMBAY.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY ABOUT

INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX

CONSULT

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

75, Mahabir Building, Homji Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22550.

TURKO (Thermal) BATH

(TURKISH BATH.)

AND MASSAGING INSTITUTE

ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS, combined with the curative, Beautifying and Invigorating Elements of the Turkish, Russian or Medicated Bath. Equalises th Circulation. Dispels Aches, Pain and Congestions—Health Resort. Violet Ray Treatment. Electric Vibratory and Hand Massage. A boon for Ladies. Recommended by the Physicians of the World. Insurance against Epidemic. Attended by Nurse Massuese, 283, Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. including Sundays and Holidays. Charges reduced from June. For healthy and sick alike. Which causes rapid development of new cells. Coloured Granules are gradually replaced, Skin assumes a beautiful clearness and purity of appearance. M.

Better buy, all-Standard

GORICKE BICYCLE.

For particulars apply to

DHAWAN & Co.,(India) Ltd.

201, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HOMOEOPATHIC SELF-HELP

An up-to-date guide to Homoeopathic treatment of common complaints, 150 drugs and 150 diseases treated annas 12.

ROY & CO.

Homoeopaths, Princess St., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1925.

A WRONG COURSE.

The speech in which Mr. N. N. Wadia proposed the reduction of the workers' wages on Monday last was infelicitous and unconvincing. If the mill-owners think that their interchange of sentiments has influenced public opinion in their favour, they are absolutely mistaken; but they have constituted themselves into a supreme court of award where they perform the dual function of aggrieved suitor and impartial judge at the same time. Mr. Wadia did not waste much sympathy on the workers in his speech presumably because he is a man of action rather than of words. Opposition to vested interests involves a public organ in material loss and we are not protesting against the decree of the mill-owners for the fun of the thing. Reduction of wages at this transition in the industry is unjust, impolitic and futile in its object of relieving congestion If the millowners cannot conciliate Labour and carry public-opinion, they will be giving a mortal blow to the sense of trust upon which the industry has been built. Between the imperiousness of the mill-owners and the vagaries of the share-bazar, the investor has very little inducement to deposit his savings in this historic industry. Imperceptibly they are forfeiting public confidence. The time is past when they could dictate terms to Labour or declare that their judgment is infallible. Within the last twelve months, the cause of the mill-industry was twice championed by the representatives of the public in the legislature. In September the Assembly fought gallantly for the repeal of the Excise Duty and in March they repeated their efforts. The influence of public opinion was brought to bear upon the problem, and people in remote places like Assam and Malabar supported the remonstrance in favour of the mill-industry. When questions like the mitigation of Japanese inroads are discussed, the industry will again have to depend upon the rally of goodwill. Do our mill-owners vividly realise the implications of continuous public support when the authorities are inclined to act, as it were, under the Lancashire mandate to see that the industry does not go beyond bounds? When the Legislature passed measures of tariff and subsidy for the protection of the steel industry the cause of Labour was pressed to some good purpose. The hoary excuse that the relations of "men and masters" were details of domestic privacy, was quashed. The directors of the cotton industry should realise that every particle of support they get from the public carries with it a corresponding obligation. With regret we have to confess that they have not made themselves particularly popular in all parts of the country. Bengal remembers the insidious way in which the prices of Swadeshi goods went up when in the Partition days her people declared their preference of indigenous goods. We stress the element of public opinion because the millowners have without any resort to arbitration or enquiry in a trade-dispute dictated the penalisation of Labour like a body above the concern of public opinion. If they enforce a decision against the reasoned counter-proposal of Labour and irrespective of public sympathy with them, they will have followed a perilous course, heedless of the reciprocities of public life. We earnestly entreat them to ward off a stigma when their future is more than ever dependent in the sympathy of the entire country.

Labour has not assumed an attitude of unreasoning negation; they have held out the hand of co-operation and advised the right course for the depletion of stocks. The coal industry is not better off than the cotton industry but the colliery-owners have not taken to the desperate remedy of cutting down the wages of workers. We admit the embarrassments of the mill-owners. They have twice the stocks they ought normally to carry, but are they not exploiting a general distress to hammer down the meagre reward of workmen? What have they done to retrench other expenditure? By the employment of retrenchment experts, the G. I. P. railway made savings to the extent of seventy lakhs. Have the mill-owners taken any corresponding measure? If they have, why do they not publish the facts before they dip their hand into the workman's pocket? When the question of an enquiry is mentioned, some mill-owners profess dread at the prospect of giving away trade-secrets to the profit of rivals. They can keep their patents and secrets to themselves. What we want is a general scrutiny of their financial position, their receipts and expenditure. The banks before they advance a pie look into the substance of the applicant. Do not let us befog a simple demand with extraneous mysteries. If we were certain that the seizure of four lakhs a month by fifty mills ensured the safety of the industry, we could have followed the argument of Mr. N. N. Wadia. Labour is attacked because it is unorganised and therefore vulnerable. Mr. Wadia, wisely from his standpoint, refuses to say why they rejected the expedient of short-time to reduce surplus production. He coolly announces that the millowners have decided the other way, but the manner of God pronouncing creation good will not suffice in a serious discussion by earthlings. There is the cloven foot of a double wrong in Mr. Wadia's remark that *after* the reduction of wages, mills will be perfectly free to work short time. Is it their purpose to pocket part of the workmen's wages or genuinely to reduce stocks? We cannot remember any other occasion in which the workers presented a steady, sober, constructive course at their own cost, in order to allay difficulties not of their creation. Defiant of public opinion and regardless of their obligations to Labour, they have taken this false step. It is the result of the intoxication of power, but it is not yet too late for an appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

In a banner-message, Mr. B. J. Padshah has drawn pointed attention to a fact slurred over by Mr. N. N. Wadia. Writing on Tuesday, we remarked that the clearances of the past fortnight were definitely in favour of the mill-owners. Why is it that Mr. Wadia did not lay stress on the happy tendency? Probably because it was a fact of inconvenient relevancy. With stunning complaisance, he informed his colleagues that the proposals aired before Mr. Chadwick—the enhancement of import-duty under thirty counts and the imposition of an export duty on cotton did not emanate from the Committee but "were suggested to them as measures likely to alleviate the present crisis." We proposed the first course without recommending the second, but it is interesting to see the style of the disclaimer which is an after-thought and an anti-climax. He might have dropped the testimony to their consistent comprehension of their case, and referred to the extent of clearances in July. We would venture to redress the omission, but it is open to the Association to amplify the facts and then to reconsider the suspension of the notices rashly served on the workers. "Commerce" in its latest issue discusses the question of clearances. After the gloomy prognostications of weeks, it declares that both in yarn and cloth the mills are obtaining satisfactory clearances. With regard to yarn, the following quotations ought to exercise a wholesome influence on the mill-owners:—

> In the yarn market, rates have not advanced in sympathy with the *increased bulk of demand*. They have however *stopped from declining* further. Now high hopes of wholesale purchase are entertained by local dealers as the cotton situation is steady, monsoon is favourable, and the consuming centres are in urgent need of stock.

Regarding Indian yarns, mills sell only in small lots as prices are low and in anticipation of a good future, they hesitate to negotiate big contracts. Now they are unwilling to consider low offers, or even retail rates. If cotton remains firm and no more fluctuations appear in the market, *dealers would be forced to purchase even at high rates. Clearances daily as well as weekly are satisfactory.* The only impediment that would confuse both merchants and mills, is the dispute between mill agents and labour, for reducing the wages.

Engrossed with the object of wage-reduction, none of the millowners were in a position to allude to the satisfactory off-take in Indian yarn which had set in. In regard to piece-goods, "Commerce" says in its Bombay edition that retail consumption is on an advanced scale:—

> In the piece-goods market, retail demand continues on an advanced scale and it helps the wholesale dealers to a great extent. Madras, Rutlam, Indore and the Northern Provinces are in evidence as purchasers. It is now hoped that on or after Cocoanut Day, free purchase on a wholesale basis will set in. Mills have sold in miscellaneous styles nearly 20,000 bales in small lots at reduced rates; and the market has been drawing the consuming centres.

A list of sales is given for illustration, and Mr. Wadia's absent-mindedness is curious because last week 8000 bales of calendered shirtings were sold by him from one of his own mills at Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. The general report of improvement is as follows:—

> Stocks with the mills have been reduced to 140,000 and if the sold bales are delivered, more clearances will be possible. The mill agents and labour are at logger-heads regarding the reduction of wages, but mills won't get much by adopting a small reduction of 10 per cent.
>
> Daily off-take figures have improved and have touched nearly 9,000 bales. If the expected wholesale demand sets in, the troubles of both the capitalists and labour would be at an end, but money, prime mover in the trade, is still tight and no free purchase is certain since the future may turn out still worse.

The future is always a matter of conjecture, but it cannot be denied that the present scale of off-take is encouraging. Why is it Mr. Wadia did not refer to the fact and summon good cheer from the tendency? We are sorry the mill-owners have taken a wrong course, and the least they can do while they negotiate with Government is to maintain their repute and retain the goodwill of Labour. Let them suspend the notices. Public revulsion is more disastrous than strikes, and it is up to the millowners to prove before the public that they are not following a policy of plundering and blundering.

INDIAN CEMENT.

Presuming greater wisdom than the Tariff Board, the Government of India have decided to leave the Indian cement industry to its own resources. Britain is the biggest importer of cement which is largely consumed in the ports and it is significant that the Tariff Board's recommendation has for the first time been rejected in favour of the import trade. The procedure followed has an element of oddity about it. It reminds one of the notice in a private American University which said: "It is the tradition of the college that only professors are allowed to play baseball on the lawn. The tradition will begin from next week." The Government of India have made up their minds, but the reasons for the decision are being baked for presentation next Saturday. The decision of the Government will cause great disappointment to Indian manufacturers who having asked for a specific duty of Rs. 25 per ton are not to be given any of the smaller aids recommended by the Tariff Board. From the evidence of the Government Test House it is established that the quality of Indian cement is as good as the British standard specification; it is admitted that India can consume up to 400,000 tons of cement a year and that the bulk of foreign competition cannot proceed from the continent. and it is clear that the production of cement is at the present time un-remunerative. With five exceptions, the factories are nearly 600 to 1000 miles from the ports which furnish the principal market. Acting upon these general findings, the Tariff Board recommended alternative courses, the most obnoxious to British exporters being the imposition of a 15 per cent *ad valorem* duty instead of the present duty of Rs. 9 per ton. The Board also proposed two species of bounty according to the distance from the port-markets. To make competition equal the Board suggested that factories situated in the ports should not receive any bounty or other favour. Whichever scheme is adopted, the Board thinks that it should not come into force "until the Government of India are satisfied that the price of Indian cement is in such a relation to the price of imported cement that the payment of bounties should not lead to a reduction in the price of Indian cement." The restriction, which is a facility for dilatory practice, has been opposed by Mr. Ginwalla. We wish the Board had concentrated on a scheme less complicated, and suggested an enhancement of the import duty together with the reduction of freights to the port-markets in order to enable Indian manufacturers to meet foreign competition. The Government are, however, opposed to all forms of protection to an industry which is now profitless and which satisfies the conditions of the Fiscal Commission for the grant of protection. The key to the situation is that four-fifths of imported cement is British, and the Government ought to state whether the recommendations of the Tariffs Board are usually riddled by the Secretary of State against the reputed convention of local autonomy

Notes of the Day

Profession versus Practice.

We wish we could feel optimistic by the Labour Conference's adoption of a resolution of support to the Indian demand for immediate self-government: but some of us have better memories than the Labour politicians credit us with. However, distrusting our own scepticism regarding the value of such pious expressions of opinion, we may cite the authority of Lord Olivier himself who, in the course of his articles in the "Statesman" contributed last January, explained away the discrepancies between Labour's past profession and conduct on the plea that the Labour Party's resolution demanding immediate Home Rule for India meant "very little except sincere good will!" It is a strange goodwill that exhausts itself in resolutions—understood by naive Indians to be embodying solemn pledges or principles—but which produces nothing but inaction, drift and reaction when in office. Surely if the present resolution—non-committal as it is regarding the method of advancing the goal or for pressing a future Labour Ministry to act up to its purpose—means something, Mr MacDonald and Col. Wedgwood had no business to support the preposterous Birkenhead pronouncement and Lord Olivier to congratulate his successor. Meanwhile we can, of course, cheer ourselves with the defunct report of the Muddiman Minority and the Bengal Ordinance—two fruits of Labour Administration. It is possible that the kind and hopeful words of the resolution will send a thrill through the dispirited hearts of the Moderates. But most of us—including, we believe, a good many Liberals—are becoming impatient for a few deeds. The Labour Party is merely making itself ridiculous by such an exhibition of benevolence when its translation of that sentiment into practice has been nine-parts humbug.

The Allies.

Not satisfied with its triumph over the arbitrary and low limit of rent control, landlordism is allying itself with capitalism at Poona to prick still more holes in the tattered garment provided for the tenants. Mr. Surve, the champion of the down-trodden masses oppressed by the Brahmin, can spare some compassion for the poor landlords. He wants to decontrol tenements below Rs. 8, thus making the meagre restriction operate between the upper limit of Rs. 85 (in Bombay) and the lower one of Rs. 8. Mr. Surve hinted that it would provide inducement to the landlords—a plea supported by Vasantrao Dabholkar, who being too rich to understand the meaning of the poor, as he confessed, indulged in a callous joke about houseless people not being killed by motor-cars. Did not Marie Antionette ask the hungry Parisians why they did not eat cakes if they had no bread? But the "inducement" to which they refer means little more than a permission to raise rents and encourage profiteering; hence, as Mr. Baptista observed, the mill-owners want decontrol of all chawls. The truth of that remark was more than amply vindicated not merely by the strong support of the millowners to Mr. Surve's proposal but by the more comprehensive motion brought soon after by Mr. G. B. Pradhan. The semi-Swarajist of Thana frankly demanded decontrol on dwelling houses erected by the employers of labour. As though the provision about the withdrawal of protection from the mill-worker as soon as he ceased to be an employee were not enough, this was a preposterous demand for depriving the poor of relief and showing a special favour to the mill-owners by differentiating them from other landlords. For once Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir stuck to his guns and the obedient Government majority threw out the two proposals. Disease, squalor and poverty which are the results of bad housing ensured by exorbitant rents cannot conduce to the efficiency of labour which the employers loudly demand.

A Contrast.

A correspondent draws our attention to the following interesting item of news from Australia:

> "According to the Board of Trade Journal a Proclamation dated the 25th March, 1925, issued under Section 8 of the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, contains the schedule of special duties leviable on goods imported from Japan, which may be specified in Notices issued under the Act, and which, owing to the depreciated currency of that country, are being imported into Australia to the detriment of Australian industries."

The Government of Australia as of every other self-governing country in the world regard it as their primary function to give protection to a national industry even against fair, not to speak of unfair, competition of foreign manufacturers. It is only in India that her Government, because it is Indian neither in personnel nor in sympathy, that an indigenous industry threatened with ruin by unfair competition with the goods of foreign countries cries in vain for help.

Prison Reform

The harrowing disclosures about treatment meted to prisoners in Multan Jail made during the hearing of the defamation suit against the "Bande Matram"—which for reasons best known to itself the Associated Press boycotted,—have induced Lord Olivier to direct Lord Birkenhead's attention to prison reform. We appreciate Lord Clivier's slightly belated enthusiasm for the prisoners in Indian jails but we trust he still remembers the obstructionist attitude of the British Home Office with which he had to contend only four years ago when he presided over an independent enquiry into the working of the prison administration in England. In India, the growth of public opinion is so slender and its effective influence on the bureaucracy so slight while the fetish of "law and order" coupled with the vindictiveness against political prisoners so strong that Indian prisons are completely at the mercy of an irresponsible officialdom and managed not merely in flagrant breach of modern ideas of penology but also in violation of the developing conscience of humanity The unofficial prison visitors to whom Lord Olivier apparently looks forward for reforming the jail conditions are shadows without substance We wish a prison reform league were established by ex-prisoners who have been convicted for political offences as there was a similar association of the M. P.'s in the last Parliament to focuse public attention on a grave and neglected aspect of our social administration. Law and order ought to be transferred to popular control if for nothing at least for cleansing our prisons

The Youth Movement.

The idea of Youth Week Celebrations and the aims and objects of the Youth Movement have by now become quite familiar to the citizens and especially to young men of Bombay. Recently there were some interesting lectures on the Youth Movement in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall and the Wilson and the St. Xavier's Colleges where learned professors spoke on the subject and considering the houses the lectures drew it may be said that the youth movement idea has captured the imagination of the young Bombayites. The Committee of the Youth Week Celebrations have arranged to give a variety entertainment with a view to defraying the expenses of the "celebrations" that come off in November next. at the Excelsior Theatre this evening, the programme of which promises to be very interesting one. We are glad to find the name of the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan as the President of the function; his identifying himself with the "Youth Movement" evinces his keen enthusiasm in and sympathy with the movement. Is it too much to ask the Bombay public to give a hearty support to the youth movement in a tangible manner by mustering strong at the Excelsior Theatre this evening? The movement is inspired by enthusiasts, but it requires one thing that young men lack, namely, finance, Hence every help is timely

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's Currency Policy.)

XI

In the last article, I have pointed out that the cultivators of food grains, oil-seeds and Jute which accounted for as much as 221.32 million acres out of a total cropped area of 256.24 million acres received prices that were equal to only 115 or less against the general average index number of 171 in August, 1923. I have also shown that although cotton loomed large in the export figures its total area was only 11.67 million acres out of a grand total of 256.24 million.

If there was any justification at all for Government's trying to meddle with the price level through manipulation of Exchange, it would be that our prices were high, but can we call our prices high?

The Royal Commission on Food, Prices in England which issued its Report about a month ago say they would regard the price of a particular foodstuff as high when it shows a greater increase over the pre-war level than commodities in general, and that they would be inclined to regard the price of a particular foodstuff as low if its increase over the pre-war level is less than the average. They added that they would regard the normal level of prices at the present time as being somewhere between 60 per cent. and 81 per cent. above 1913.

The Impoverished Cultivator.

I have quoted the Royal Commission to show what levels such an authoritative body considered normal. As the average in India in August 1923 was 171, the Royal Commission would regard an Index Number of 160 to 170 for foodgrains, oil-seeds or Jute as the normal level, whereas we know that it was far below such normal.

The next thing that strikes us in the figures of cultivated acreage is that the acreage on which food-grains, oil-seeds and Jute is grown is as much as 87 per cent. of the total sown acreage, and it is, therefore the produce of 87 per cent. of our total cropped area that fetches abnormally low prices' while cotton, the high prices of which are paraded before us to prejudice the case of the cultivator accounts for barely 4 1/2 per cent. of the total cropped acreage. One might imagine that at least the cultivator of cotton was rolling in riches but even he is not very well off. There is a serious complaint about arrears in the repayment of loans, made to Co-operative Credit Societies in the Bombay Presidency, steadily increasing in the past three years. But it might be thought that things must be different in areas where cotton preponderates as in the Central Provinces and Berar. This is, however, not the case. These areas are actually worse. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Central Provinces and Berar says in his report for the year 1923-24 that the movement was then on the average of a crisis and that:

> "the total sum due from Societies and members under award and from Societies under liquidation was Rs. 24.35 lacs or 23 per cent. of the total loans outstanding in the Provinces against 16 per cent. in the previous year."

The Government in their Resolution on the above Report take a very serious view of the situation and say:

> "It is necessary now to face squarely the unpleasant fact that nothing but a policy of ruthless pruning can save the co-operative movement in these areas ..... This operation must obviously become more difficult with the lapse of time and unless an attempt is made at once to revive such Societies as still show signs of life, not only will the possibility of reconstruction disappear, but it will be impossible to form new and sound Societies until, with the lapse of years, the present evil conditions have been forgotten."—"Englishman" 25/6/25.

The Punjab is another area where cotton is grown to an appreciable extent, and one might imagine that there the cultivator should be better off on that account. But according to Mr. Darling this does not seem to be the case. In his remarks on the rates of interest quoted earlier he says that:

> "there was general scarcity of money in rural areas in the last three years, and it was so great this year (1923) that loans even against jewellery were sometimes refused, and the rates of interest have risen abruptly a change accentuated in the Central Punjab by the difficulty experienced in recovery."

This is testimony from three different sources, all official, and should be proof enough to all who care to study the question that even in the cotton areas the cultivator is not rolling in riches, and that, on the contrary, he is sinking deeper and deeper in debt, and is unable to repay even his borrowings for current agricultural purposes, because loans in the co-operative movement are mostly given for such purposes alone.

All this discussion may appear to some of my readers as straying away from the

(Continued on page 8.)

MILL-OWNERS' DECISION.

A SIGNIFICANT SUPPRESSION.

The Mill-owners have endorsed the recommendation of their Committee. The Committee's chief argument was that stocks were accumulating and had to be reduced by a cheaper sale made possible by a reduction of wages which would cheapen cost. The validity of the argument might have been watched during its progress from the Committee to the general body of the Association; lovers of truth might have considered it of some moment to report on the stocks in July. All the speakers at the Association know that without any measure, heroic or unheroic, the clearances in July gave grounds of hope; but the vote was to be a demonstration of the *unanimity* of employers, unanimity in the reduction of wages only; and the publication of improvement might destroy the plausibility on which employers were to be unanimous, and might present workmen with a handle to destroy the plausibility. There was no *real* unanimity; there were two dissentients among the speakers who were apologetic that their souls should out; there were others who stilled the soul-storm within them with silence. In vain are constitutions made to ensure freedom for the head mind, for the Club mind, for the puppet mind; the heathen in his blindness bows down to wood and stone; the puppet gesticulates as it is bidden. The Mill-owners' constitution has an express provision to enable a thinking free minority to get its objections heeded by a drilled majority; but then the minority has to have the courage of its views, and courage to face ostracism by the herd vote. The dissentients, however, subsided; claimed to be crowned with wreaths of Loyalty to the herd; renounced the advocacy and lead of the toilers which circumstances seemed to thrust upon them.

B. J. PADSHAH.

MEN SURPRISED.

MR. GINWALLA INTERVIEWED.

"The men were never prepared" said Mr. Ginwalla, when interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on the question of wage reduction, "for such a sweeping cut in their allowances". "One never can read clearly the mind of the men" he continued, "but at all events the proposals of the Mill-owners will not be looked upon by the men with favour. Whether the men will declare a strike or not depends upon the advice the leaders will give them but more upon their own determination and the strength of their organisation"

"Well, the men are meeting to-night" concluded Mr. Ginwalla "and let us await their decision".

MR. JHABWALLA INTERVIEWED.

"I do not know how the cut in the men's wages will affect the prospects of the industry" was Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla's answer to the "Chronicle" representative on the decision of the Mill-owners.

The Malady was still there, continued Mr. Jhabwalla, for the cuts in the men's wages was not going to reduce the stock of goods in the hands of the Mill-owners. It would have been better both for the men and the industry if the Mill-owners had accepted the suggestion of Mr. Saklatwalla for working short hours. It would have diminished the stock in hand and though it would have entailed hardship on the men it would not have been so drastic a cut as proposed by the Mill-owners.

The decision of Mill-owners far from allaying the feelings of the men would exasperate them. They never expected that their allowances would be reduced at a single stroke of the pen from 70 or 80 per cent. to 50 and 60 per cent. And their exasperation and indignation would be justified when one saw the actual conditions.

"Can the Mill-owners say" asked Mr. Jhabwalla "that the cost of living has come down to such a level as to expect the men to undergo the cut decided upon. Well, in England the Mill-owners will not dare to cut the war allowance by more than 4 to 5 per cent and yet the men were not agreeable to it. When this news filters down to the men in Bombay their indignation will be still greater."

WILL THEY GO ON STRIKE?

Asked whether the men would declare a strike, Mr. Jhabwalla said he could not give a definite answer. The men were meeting to-night to decide upon the final steps. "But all the same," added Mr. Jhabwalla, "there will be some trouble which cannot be avoided on the pay day in August. Some of the men will desire to be paid off completely and go home, and possibly the more extreme section will persuade the men to down tools."

YESTERDAY'S SITUATION.

On Wednesday morning notices were posted on the mill gates of most of the mills in Bombay intimating the operatives the decision of the Mill-owners' Association in regard to the reduction of their wages by 11½ per cent. The operatives read the notice during the lunch interval in the afternoon and went to their work quietly.

TROUBLE AT NEW KAISER-I-HIND MILL.

500 OPERATIVES DOWN TOOLS

On Wednesday afternoon, about 500 operatives of the New Kaiser-i-Hind Mill situate at Ghorpdeo struck work which had, however, no connection with the proposed reduction of wages.

Enquiries showed that it was due to the disagreement of rates, a trouble, which was brewing for the past few days with the management. The total strength of the mill is 2,000.

STAMPING OUT OF ANTHRAX

OBJECTION OF INDIA AND AUSTRALIA

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Commons on the Home Office vote when the subject of stamping out anthrax was raised, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks referred to the efforts made at Geneva to secure a unanimous Convention with a view to the disinfection of wool, and mentioned the objection of India and Australia to it. He declared it would be futile to call a Dominions' Conference and it would be impossible to get a Convection unless they were prepared to reconsider the decision. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks mentioned the taking of safeguarding measures to protect the workers in the hides and skins trade as a result of a conference between the Department and tanning employers and workers, which was the outcome of an outbreak at the tannery in Northamptonshire.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT CHANGES.

LONDON, July 28.

Mr. Govind Dinanath Madgaonkar has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court at Bombay in succession to Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt retiring on 29th August.—Reuter's Special.

MOSUL BOUNDARY REPORT.

GENEVA, July 28.

The Information Bureau of the League of Nations announces that the British and Turkish Governments have agreed to publish the report of the Mosul boundary commission as soon as it has reached Angora.—Reuter.

PROPOSED SWARAJ PARTY IN BURMA.

RANGOON, July 28.

It is understood that a meeting has been convened for 2nd August by 27 Burmese Gentlemen to consider the desirability of forming a Swaraj Party in Burma.—A. P.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR VALLEY.

WARNING TO INTENDING PILGRIMS AT AMARNATH.

LAHORE, July 28.

The Kashmir State Gazette publishes the following notification dated 10th July which is republished for general information:—It is hereby notified for information of general public that as cholera is prevailing in Kashmir valley and especially in Anantnag Tahsil, and as it is highly desirable to prevent the epidemic from spreading, the Jammu and Kashmir Government will make no arrangements this year for the convenience o pilgrims desiring to proceed to Amarnath. In the interests of all the parties concerned it is considered advisable to discourage pilgrims from visiting Amarnath during the present season.

FAMINE IN COIMBATORE DIST.

MADRAS, July 28.

Severe famine is reported to have affected certain portions of Coimbatore District. This year's monsoon has been a total failure in the district and people and cattle are dying for want of water. Palmyra trees which survive very great draughts, are reported to be drying up for want of water and getting destroyed. It is said that even for drinking purposes people are struggling very much to get a scanty supply of water in the market at a cost of six pies per measure. Peeple in the affected parts are migrating in large numbers to other parts of the presidency seeking labour.—A.P.

MOHURRUM TENSION AT AGRA.

AGRA, July 28.

Until last night there was anxiety in regard to the celebration of the Moharram, as Mohamedans owing to some fancied grievances in the police arrangements had not taken out their tazias. Last evening a large number of Mahomedans assembled at the Collector's house and were given instructions which appeared them. Soon after this a long procession of tazias passed through the city, and all arrangements worked smoothly.—A. P.

CRUCIAL STAGE

WITHDRAWAL OF OWNERS' NOTICE

TERMS SUBMITTED TO MINERS.

LONDON, July 29.

There was much activity at Downing Street early to-day, when the coal dispute reached its crucial stage. Mr. Baldwin who conferred with the coalowners for two hours yesterday after a prolonged Cabinet meeting met the miners representatives this morning, and, later, conferred with the coalowners preparatory to a joint meeting with the two sides at the Ministry of Labour.

It is understood that Mr. Baldwin submitted to the miners, this morning, certain conditions on which the owners are prepared to consent to his appeal to postpone the notice terminating the agreement.—Reuter.

WORKERS' CLAIM JUSTIFIED

COMMISSION'S FINDING.

LONDON, July 28.

The Court of Enquiry into the Coal-mining dispute has submitted its report in which it states that workers are justified in claiming the incorporation of a minimum wage provision in any wages agreement. It concurs in the view that wages at the agreed minimum rate should be a charge before profits and expresses the opinion that there is considerable room for improving the efficiency of the coal industry as whole, and, thereby, afford an aid to its economic position. An improvement in the distribution of coal might lower the price and stimulate demand. The Commission says that the present crisis has, to a large extent, been created by neither of the parties in the dispute; but it is an inevitable sequel to the economic upheaval due to the war. The Commission glides over the question of the royalty system.

The decline in demand is attributed to the falling off of foreign sales of oil-burning ships, the growth of hydro-electric power and a great increase of coal production in the countries formerly our best customers. Foreign competition is also noted.

SIR JOSIAH'S VIEW.

Sir Josiah Stamp, one of the Commissioners, in an addendum partially attributes the worsening of the position in the past few months to the effects of the introduction of the gold standard and the attendant deflation. He says witnesses conveyed the impression that the resumption of the gold standard means shilling-a-ton difference in price.—Reuter.

NATIONALISATION OF COAL MINES.

MINERS' INTERNATIONAL'S RESOLUTION.

PARIS, July 28.

Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Czecho-Slovakia were represented at a private meeting of the Executive Committee of the Miners' International presided over by Mr. Herbert Smith. The meeting examined the international position in relation to the coal crisis, and passed a resolution calling on the Trade Unions to strive to achieve nationalisation of coal mines and international control of production. The meeting promised international action in the event of a stoppage of mines in Britain on 1st August. If the stoppage did not eventuate in the immediate future, the Committee decided that production should be limited by other countries, so that Britain may not suffer.—Reuter.

RAILWAY DISPUTE.

DEADLOCK OVER WAGES QUESTION.

LONDON, July 28.

There is a deadlock over the question of railwaymen's wages. The chairman at the termination of the conference of managers of the Unions announced that the employees had rejected the Companies' proposals. Informal negotiations have now ended, but no immediate crisis is anticipated.—Reuter.

MULTAN GAOL DEFAMATION CASE.

OLIVIER'S NOTICE OF MOTION.

MADRAS, July 28.

The special correspondent of "New India" cables from London under date July 27th:—Lord Olivier has given Lord Birkenhead notice of motion in the House of Lords, on the 5th August, asking for further information regarding judgment in the defamation case brought by the Indian gaoler of Multan gaol, where grave allogation of inhuman treatment of prisoners were proved, and also whether the recommendations of the Indian Gaols Committee, regarding unofficial visitors, are carried out, also he will enquire whether the complaints of ill-treatment of prisoners are made and reported and with what result and invites the Government of India to make further investigations of experiences in Indian gaols.—A.P.

GRANT OF SELF-GOVT.

SUPPORT TO INDIA'S DEMAND.

LABOUR CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, July 28.

The British Commonwealth Labour Conference, to-day, unanimously adopted the following resolution: "The Delegates at this Conference having heard the views of the Indian Delegates recommend their constituent bodies to support the demand of India for the immediate grant of self-government."

The question of Indian self-government was not on the original agenda for discussion. Dewan Chaman Lall insisted at a private Delegates' meeting on it being brought forward with the result that he was allowed to move his resolution which he supported with a powerful speech. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was in the chair. Dewan Chaman Lall severely condemned the Labour Party's policy towards India and demanded the assertion of the principle of self-determination and the pledge of support to the policy of immediate Self-Government. He, denounced the Labour Government for the Bengal Ordinance and the refusal of a Round Table Conference, and said the Labour Party in future must avoid such deplorable mistakes.

Mr. Joshi fully supported Dewan Chaman Lall.

No defence was offered, except Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's remark that Dewan Chaman Lall had condemned the Labour Party *exparte*.

The resolution was referred to a Sub-Committee, and eventually the above resolution similar to the original draft of Dewan Chaman Lall was passed unanimously, the Canadian, Australian, and Irish Delegates supporting it wholeheartedly.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

LONDON, July 28.

Mr. Sampson (South Africa) presiding over to-day's session of the British Commonwealth Labour Conference at Westminster, suggested making the Conference an annual event.

A resolution was passed supporting India's demand for immediate self-government.

The discussion on international labour legislation ended without a resolution, but the Chairman submitted, as the opinion of the meeting, that for the future conferences of the International Labour Office, Geneva, Governments should be pressed to give representation to the Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.—Reuter's Special

PRESENT STRONG & UNITED FRONT.

MR SATYAMURTI'S SUGGESTION.

MADRAS, July 29.

Mr. Satyamurti cables as follows from London under date 25th to the "Hindu": "Despite appearances, Government will even negotiations with Swarajists if we present a strong and united front. I earnestly appeal for the same."—A. P.

RIFFS RESUME OFFENSIVE.

FEZ AND WEZZAN THREATENED.

PARIS, July 28.

The Riffs, according to reports, are preparing for a great effort before the arrival of French reinforcements, the news of which is causing them anxiety.

Telegrams from Fez state that the Riffs, after a period of re-organisation, are now resuming offensive, and are re-appearing at various sectors of the front, apparently to march on Fez which is the Riffs' objective. Wezzan is also threatened. The Riffs are consolidating their positions to the east of Fez and north of the Wergha, but no fighting has yet been reported. The besieged garrison at the post of Bouaissa is being supplied water by means of aeroplanes.—Reuter.

DANGEROUS DRUGS BILL.

LONDON, July 28.

The House of Lords, to-day passed the second reading of the Dangerous Drugs Bill the main object of which is to ratify the decision of the International Opium Conference at Geneva namely, that coca leaves and India hemp should be added to the list of dangerous drugs, the importation of which is prohibited by the Act of 1920.—Reuter.

Continued from Column 6.

amendments were adopted. Mr. Cowasji postponed the second reading till to-morrow.

SMOKE NUISANCE ACT.

Mr. Cowasji then introduced the bill further to amend the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act 1912. Mr. Cowasji said the abatement of the smoke nuisance was the duty imposed on the Corporation and the District Municipalities and it was now proposed to make them bear the cost of the same amounting to Rs. 41,000. The municipalities were bound to make a due provision to carry out these duties. He said the bill was opposed on the ground that the Corporation and other Municipalities had not been consulted. Neither had they any control on the staff appointed, it was urged further. The consideration was postponed till to-day.

Mr. Dongersing Patil asked that Monday might be granted as a holiday and that the House should adjourn from Saturday to Tuesday. The President put this to vote and the motion was agreed to.

TENANTS' CAUSE BETRAYED.

CAPITALISTS' TRIUMPH.

NO IMPORTANT AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND RENT ACT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, July 29.

The discussion on the Rent Act Amendment Bill was hard and prolonged and before the end of the day the discussion was over, the second reading being postponed. It was a hopeless fight for the tenants for the Government opposed in almost all cases and triumphed in the end. In not a single case was the Swaraj Party able to achieve the slightest success. Mr. Nariman and Dr. Velkar did their best to soften the lot of the poor tenants but it was of no avail and the capitalist interests came triumphantly out of the struggle. The Government would not agree either to reduce the proposed increase in rents or to give some more time to tenants whose premises were unoccupied before they could be taken out of the scope of the Rent Acts. Mr. Cowasji only accepted a small amendment which made no material difference in the Act. The formal passing of the bill into law was postponed till to-morrow. The bill to amend the Smoke Nuisance Act was introduced but before much discussion could take place the house adjourned. At the request of the members the President agreed to give the house a holiday for four days from Saturday to Tuesday next to enable the members to go to their places.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ebrahim presiding. The third reading of the Cooperative Societies Bill was moved by Mr. Dehalvi and some minor amendments were made. It was then passed into law.

The Rent Acts Amendments Bill was then taken up for consideration. Mr. K. F. Nariman moved the amendment of the schedule regarding the sliding scale of the increase in rents during the next two years 1926 and 1927 by altering the percentage 30 to 20 for of the first year and the percentage of 40 to 25 for the second making an increase of five per cent each year. Mr. Nariman said the municipal and the Government records went to show that five per cent. was a fair increase and that was the increase first asked by the landlords themselves. The landlords had in a petition then suggested that they should be given an annual increase of five per cent only and that was opposed by Sir G. Carmichael. He was moving this amendment because he had figures to show that he was right. Even in 1920 when the rent was abnormally high five per cent. was thought enough. He was now asking for five per cent increase in a year when things were not so abnormal and it would be a dangerous percedent to give the landlords an annual increase without any basis for the same. If they gave an increase of 10 per cent now where would those increases stop, he asked. The Bill had been amended two or three times and had the Government members ever before offered an increase of 10 per cent. per year? Nowhere in the world, where such an Act had been legislated, was an increase of 10 per cent. per year ever given. In Calcutta an increase of 10 per cent was given in seven years and in England 15 per cent was given in 10 years and it was very anomalous that in a bill which was introduced for the purpose of restricting the rents an increase of 10 per cent should be given. His amendment was a *via media:* for the general feeling was that no increase at all should be given and he feared he would have to face some criticism outside for this amendment

LANDLORD'S EYES OPENED.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar opposing said he was not at all satisfied with the recommendations of the Committee but considering unemployment in the city he had agreed to it. Even the Turner Committee had recommended 30 per cent. and it was not composed of landlords but of officials. In 1918 the landlords had asked for only five per cent increase annually because they wanted to cooperate with Government. But now since the tenants were making such large profits the eyes of the landlords were opened. He wanted to know how many new houses had been built since 1918.

Mr. Surve supporting said the Turner Committee's report was never accepted by the house. If the report was not accepted in times of prosperity the more was the reason for its non-acceptance when there was depression. They ought to have given only about 12 per cent but the Council had given five per cent more.

Dr. Cosmos Fernandez supporting said the houses depreciated yearly and if they appreciated it was on account of the public expenditure and therefore the public interest demanded that only a very moderate increase should be given.

Mr. Mavlankar supporting said if a larger percentage of profit was made in business it was because the risk was great which was not the case with the landlords.

Dr. Velkar would have preferred Mr. Swami Narayan's amendment as the landlords had got two increases during the last seven years. But they wanted to be fair to the landlords and thus they were offering them 5 per cent. They were overgenerous to the landords and he asked whether the income of tenants was increasing proportionate to the increase in the rents they had to pay. It was a landlords' measure and and therefore they must support Mr. Nariman's amendment.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENTION

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said in 1918 when the Rent Act was first passed the landlords said that they ought to get an increase of 5 per cent yearly. The standard rent was the rent prevailing in January 1916. Therefore, the rent for the last 10 years had in no way been allowed to increase except for two small increases allowed by the first and the second rent acts. By the amendment of 1923 the standard rent was increased and there was a total increase of 15 per cent during the last ten years on tenements with rents of 1 to 50 per mensem and an increase of 20 per cent on tenements with rents up to 85 rupees. Some might ask when the landlords themselves were prepared to accept 5 per cent why Government should give them 10 per cent. If an increase of 5 per cent were given yearly during the last 10 years it would have amounted to 50 per cent but as Government did not accept the argument of 5 per cent annual increases they had given only 30 per cent. Even an increase of 2 1/2 per cent would have amounted to 25 per cent. Even if the contention of the landlords was right in 1918 the Council was right in holding that the figure was not right now. The Government had only given 30 per cent instead of 50 per cent as demanded by the landlords. The justification for extending the Rent Act was that the landlords should not put up their rents because they were in possession of a commodity which was absolutely necessary for the poorest as well as the richest and because the landlords should not make exacting demands on the public. But there was no justification for not giving a reasonable increase to landlords. Their main object was to prevent the landlords from getting a large increase. Mr. Surve had both puzzled and perplexed him. He had first condemned the legislation tooth and nail and had said that Government had no business to bring forward such legislation. Then he had moved an amendment to decontrol the tenements under Rs. 8. And now he had come forward to oppose any increase in the rents.

CASE OF CALCUTTA

Speaking about Calcutta he said the standard rent there was the rent prevailing in 1918 and not 1916 as in Bombay and there was a world of difference between the two.

Moulvi Rafiuddin opposing complained the Government had not looked to the interests of the other parties in the Council. Because Mr. Cowasji wanted to please Mr. Nariman in the committee he had thrown overboard other parties.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola opposing said instead of having increases every two or three years it was said that on account of an abnormal depression in the trade no increase should be given now. The main reason for the scarcity of houses was because the people were chary of investing money in buildings owing to the Rent Act.

Mr. E. E. Woods said the fundamental principles of giving large increases to large rentals and small increases to small rentals should be adhered to. He asked Mr. Cowasji to relieve the poor of some of their misery and thus earn their gratitude and blessings.

Mr. Nariman in replying said he had not expected the opposition; for the concession he was making was beyond the expectations of the landlords. Their claim for 5 per cent increase yearly was opposed by Government and he wanted to know why in this year of depression Government were recovering all the past arrears. What could be recovered from poor tenants by means of small instalments was tried to be recovered all at once. If a debt was to be recovered it should be spread over a large number of years.

Mr. Cowasji said there was no chance in principle from the Act of 1923 and the rent in this bill was only 30 per cent. The amendment was rejected by 32 for and 61 against. Mr. Cowasji then made a provision of 10 per cent more for 1928, the total amounting to 50 per cent increase over the standard rent.

MORE AMENDMENTS LOST.

Mr. Nariman moved that the premises might be excluded from the Acts if unoccupied and the rent thereof not paid only for two months and not six weeks as provided for in the Select Committees' Report.

Mr. Cowasji opposed as he thought there would be too much trouble if time were extended.

Mr. Nariman replying said there was no economic question involved here and two more weeks would not harm anyone. He only asked for a little commisseration for the tenants and it was only a very little concession.

Mr. Cowasji said Mr. Nariman had neither the monopoly of kind heart nor of commonsense. It was ridiculous to say that two weeks less would mean any harm to the tenants. The amendment was lost in division, 39 voting for and 46 against Dr. Velkar then moved an amendment that only when two months' rent was in arrears and not one month only as in the bill the premises should be decontrolled. Mr. Cowasji opposed and in the division the amendment was lost.

After some further minor

(Continued in column 4.)

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

WANTED A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday in the Marwadi Vidyalaya under the joint auspices of the Clerks' Union and Unemployment Bureau of the Central Labour Board to protest against the indifference of the Government towards unemployment and to support those members who were moving resolutions in the Council to inquire into the question of unemployment. Mr. V. J. Patel presided.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY.

Mr. V. J. Patel said that the question of unemployment had assumed grave aspects both in India and in the presidency. They were assembled there to enter their strong protest against the unconcern shown by the Government. In that respect the fault was also with the unemployed. If the unemployed were alive to their own interests, the Government would not have assumed the attitude they had taken. If there were unemployment to the extent to which they had in the city in any other civilized country their unemployed would have moved heaven and earth to redress the grievance. In all civilized countries it was the Government which provided at least substenance allowance to the unemployed. Government right to know that unemployment gave rise to discontent and made the people conscious of their rights and agitate for the redress. But unfortunately, their Government was not responsible to them but to the people of England.

Any Government must go in exhaustively into the causes of unemployment and devise means and ways to meet it. The simple reason was that as long as their Government was carried on by foreigners their people were debarred from getting appointments in the Government of their country. Another thing that followed from their abject national slavery was that their industries and trade were put in an adverse position in their competition with foreign countries with the result that the greater part of the wealth of the country was drained away and they were left starving.

Continuing, Mr. Patel said that there was no use of any agitation that did not force the hands of the Government to turn its attention to the vital problem. Instead of giving any relief to the middle class unemployment the Government had made matters worse for the unemployed by removing the Rent Act from business premises and thereby increasing the cost of living. In the end Mr. Patel exhorted them to carry on a persistent agitation and force the Government to relieve their miseries.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting held under the joint auspices of the Clerks' Union and the Unemployment Bureau of the Central Labour Board protests against the lethargic attitude of the Bombay Government on the unemployment question, although this question was brought to the notice of the Government through the press and the public platform since the beginning of the year 1923."

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas, in moving the resolution, said that in England Governments were made and unmade on the question of unemployment. The Labour Government as well as Baldwin Government had done and were doing their best to relieve the unemployment distress in the country. But, here in India, the Government were taking such an attitude as if the unemployment question was no concern of theirs. Here it was nobody's business to see how many people went without food and were starving and finding it difficult to keep body and soul together. In England a thousand and one devices were in working to keep the Government informed of the intensity and extent of unemployment in the country.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas said that though they had no machinery to fall back upon to ascertain the distress caused by unemployment in the city, he had no hesitation in saying that more than a crore of middle class people were unemployed. The question of unemployment was one which could not be treated lightly. It involved great issues. Long term of unemployment demoralized the persons and made them dead to higher feelings of self-respect and dignity. Unemployment ended in England by forcing the man to go to the Work House and in India by making him live upon the charity of the Society by turning him a beggar. In England the Government carried a number of measures to relieve the unemployment distress besides the work-house such as Old Age Pensions, Unemployment Doles, Insurance against sickness, accident and unemployment measures partly financed by the Government and partly by the employers of labour. In England to-day there were 14 lakhs of unemployed men out of which at least 2/3 were given relief by the State and the burden was borne by the country as a whole in the form of taxes.

While such was the condition in England what did they find in India asked Mr. Jamnadas. The Government was supremely indifferent to the sufferings of the unemployed. It was a tragic state of affairs that men able bodied and willing to work should have no employment and that their dependents should starve and die. It was a harrowing tale that about a crore of educated, honest young and old men should go without a decent job to keepbody and soul together and not a single agency should try to relieve their lot. The unemployment question had assumed tremendous dimensions while the Government and members of the Government were busy with dances, dinners and merriment.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas dwelt upon the different causes of the present unemployment such as the over production during war and the consequent slump in business and industry which compelled the captains of industry either to reduce men or reduce their wages. But, the greatest thing that led to the slump in industry and consequent unemployment was their artificially controlled exchange. The Government had deliberately manipulated the exchange in such a way that their industries had to compete with adverse exchange ratio which gave rise to slump and forced their millowners to resort to the desperate step of reducing the wages of their workmen.

In conclusion, Mr. Mehta said that the spectre of unemployment had forced people to resort to desperate means. Hunger and starvation led to revolution and pages of history were testimony to the truth of the statement. It was hunger and starvation that were responsible for the French Revolution and it was starvation that had shaken the very foundations of society in Russia. He warned the Government to take leisure be times and not to force men to desperation.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi seconded the resolution which was carried.

WANTED A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai moved the next resolution which ran as follows:—

"That this public meeting thanks those members of the Legislative Council who have given notice of resolutions on the question of unemployment and requests to press for a Committee to go minutely into the question and devise proper means to alleviate the sufferings of the unemployed, in consultation with the representatives of the middle classes and labour institutions in Bombay and request the members of the Council to vote for it."

Mr. Ranjit seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla then moved a resolution authorizing the President to convey the resolutions to the Government and the members of the Council.

FATAL ROCK BURST.

8 MEN KILLED.

Oorgaum, July 28.—A disastrous rock burst occurred to-day in Carmichael Shaft at Champion Reef Mine and resulted in eight men being killed, some of whom were buried alive underneath the falling debris. Six bodies have been brought to the surface. Efforts are being made to recover the other two.—A. P.

SHREE MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary, East India Cotton Association, Bombay writes:—

With reference to notices appearing in the Press regarding the formation of the Shree Mahajan Association, as such Notices—no doubt inadvertently—are likely to convey a misleading impression to the public, or at any rate that large portion of them who are not fully aware of the facts, I am on behalf of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, to request that you publish this correction of that impression in the following particulars:—

If and so far as it is suggested that the Shree Mahajan Association is an Association in competition or harmony with the East India Cotton Association, Limited, for the regulation, guidance and control of the cotton trade of Bombay, that suggestion is deprecated upon amongst others the following grounds:—

(1) The East India Cotton Association Ltd., has Statutory powers under Bombay Act XIV of 1922, and under Sec. 5 of that Act, any Contract (whether other party thereto is a Member of the Association or not) which contravenes any By-law of the Association duly sanctioned and published is void.

(2) The By-laws of the Association, by virtue of the said Act, have statutory force and apply to Contracts between Members and also to Contracts between Members of the Association and persons not members of the Association.

(3) With reference to the statement that it was hoped the new Association would carry on their business in accordance with the Rules of the East India Cotton Association, it is not understood how that can be done, or the benefit of the By-laws of that Association secured unless by a Contract with Members of the East India Cotton Association under its Rules, which prohibit speculative transactions in cotton known as Kutcha Khandi and Kutcha Americans, and transactions wherein delivery is not given, or taken, or contemplated.

As the Shree Mahajan Association proposes to transact business of the class known as Kutcha Khandi it is impossible to do so under the Rules of the East India Cotton Association. The fundamental difference between genuine cotton transactions and Kutcha Khandi is that in the latter delivery of actual cotton is not only not intended but is impossible and indeed is opposed to the understanding of dealers in these transactions. For this reason Kutcha Khandi dealings are forbidden (under penalty) to Members of the East India Cotton Association.

Lastly the statement that the President of the East India Cotton Association Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas had characterised all business transacted in the Marwari Bazaar as pure gambling is untrue. I understand that Mr. C. B. Mehta who is reported to have made this statement disowns it and I have his authority to say that he never made the statement thus attributed to him.

It is requested that you will be good enough to give the same publicity to this correction as was given in the Report of the proceedings above referred to.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

subject of wages and prices, but it all has an object, and that object is to establish

1. that the cultivator of 87 per cent. of cropped area gets far less than normal prices (115 against a normal of 171)
2. that the poor prices of the products of this 87 per cent. of cropped area are not compensated by the much higher prices realised for cotton (239 against a normal of 171)
3. that therefore the consequence of the so-called price control policy has been to further impoverish the ryot who forms the largest and most important section of the population.

We shall now go back to a consideration of the price (115) that the cultivator gets, and try to deduce from it what his profits i.e. his own wages must be, and how much higher they would be than the pre-war level.

It will be readily understood that we cannot arrive at the profits (or wages) of the cultivator until we have deducted from this 115 all the costs and charges that he has to incur. We have also to remember that this 115 does not represent the money the cultivator gets at his own door, but is the figure for wholesale prices in Calcutta, and must include the cost of packing, railway transport and some profit to the wholesale dealer. These three have appreciably increased since July 1914, and I think that we shall not be exaggerating if we take cost of packing, railway transport, cartage, and handling to the merchant's godown etc at 50 per cent. over pre-war costs. Manure also is considerably dearer and agricultural labour needed for weeding operations etc. and the harvest time costs at least about 80 per cent. more to-day than it did in pre-war days. If these increases are allowed for, they will swallow up the 15 per cent. extra price that the cultivator is supposed to get, 'and leave his margin of profit i.e. the wages or remuneration left to him and his family at very much what it was in pre-war days.'

I have purposely refrained from going into details, because we might be involved in argument over these details, and the evidence before the Taxation Enquiry Committee showed how difficult it was to correctly ascertain and correctly apportion the various charges. It will suffice for our purpose to look at the broad facts which are that at best the cultivator can get only 115 against a normal 171 as his gross price, and if some of his charges have increased by much more than this percentage, then, he is likely to be even worse off than in pre-war days. I trust the above discussion will convince my readers that

1. the cultivator gets only a wage very near pre-war and that
2. he is far worse off than other wage earners.

Greatest Good of the Greatest Number.

The apologists of Government might however say: Is it not the duty of the Government to seek the greatest good of the greatest number? Is it not, therefore, their duty to sacrifice the interests of the cultivator to safeguard the interests of the consumer?

Before we proceed further with the consideration of this question let us define the terms "producer" and "consumer".

The producer is the man who produces something. He is the man who by his labour creates new wealth in the shape of crops from the fields or ores from the mines. I would call him the primary producer, and the term will include all cultivators.

Most of this produce has to be further worked up before it can be used, e.g. cotton has to be turned into cloth or Jute into bags, etc. This class of worker I will call the secondary producer.

All these people consume something in their turn but 'there are certain other classes of people who produce nothing but only consume. I would call them the true consumers.' Their main function is:

1. distribution of the goods of the producer.
2. assuring safety to the goods and their owners during their production and distribution.

Those concerned with the distribution comprise all the various classes enumerated in an earlier article as urban wage-earners, with the exception of the employees of Government or semi-Government bodies. This group, therefore, comprises all merchants, bankers, financiers and wholesale or retail dealers and their servants and dependants. I once called this class parasites on the producer and it gave offence in certain quarters, but nothing describes the relation between this class and the producer so well as this term does. This class really nibbles off part of the goods produced by the producer, and if the latter ceased to produce the former would all starve.

The second of the two classes of true consumers is all those concerned with the maintenance of good Government and public safety i.e. all employees of the Government or semi-Government bodies.

Government's talk of the necessity of keeping prices down can only have any value if the consumer gets the same amount of money himself and is able to buy more goods with it. If goods became cheaper but wages were proportionately lower, the consumer would not benefit. If wages were reduced at a great rate than prices, the consumer would be actually worse off. It will, therefore, be seen that 'the consumer benefits only if his own wages—the amount of money he gets for his own labour are fixed and guaranteed to him.' This, as we know, can happen only in Government service. In all other urban services, it is more or less precarious.

Let us, however, assume that workers in all the other services also have a guarantee that they will continue to receive the same amount of money wages. We shall now turn to the census of India, and see what the numerical importance of the producer and consumer classes is.

(To be continued.)

MALARIA IN BOMBAY

FRESH CAMPAIGN TO STAMP IT OUT.

GOVT. TO BE MOVED TO APPOINT COMMITTEE.

The Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted the following report with reference to Corporation Resolutions under which they were asked respectively to report on the letter, dated the 25th October 1924, from Dr. H. V.Tilak suggesting that measures may be devised for effectively checking the increased prevalance of malaria in the City and the Commissioner's letter dated the 29th January 1925, submitting a report from the Executive Health Officers as to the causes of the enormous increase in fevers in the City and the measures suggested for controlling the same:—

The Committee had this question thoroughly investigated by a Sub-Committee of their own. After careful consideration of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee in consultation with the Commissionars the Committee are of opinion that the problem of stamping out malaria from the City of Bombay is not an insurmountable one, but existing conditions considerably militate against full success, viz., undrained parts of the City, uncovered storm-water drains, and excavations along the Railways both on the B. B. & C,I. and G.I.P- Lines. The Committee cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity of expediting the completion of the drainage chemes for Bombay, properly covering the storm-water channels and filling in of the excavations on the Railway lines. In spite of these obstacles in the way of solving the malaria problem, the Health Officer is sanguine that he can reduce malaria to a negligible proportion if not stamp it out altogether by giving effect to Dr. Bentley's schemes modified as suggested by him in his note dated the 20th January 1925, for carrying on anti-malarial work for a period of ten years. The majority of the Committee do not share the optimism of the Health Officer, but are of opinion that the staff proposed by him should be sanctioned in order to place full responsibility on the Executive and leave them no excuse for the growing menace to public health from malaria. This effort would be in accordance with measures adopted in various parts of the world and would go a great way in allaying public alarm. The Health Officer assures the Committee, that the staff will not harass the public, but undertake the removal of the cause that contribute to the increase of malaria themselves. This is a measures that evidently calls for the co-operation of the public at large. The Committee, therefore, after a careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer recommend that a strenuous propaganda be undertaken to impart instruction to the people in what way they can prevent the breeding of malaria mosquitoes and thereby improve the health of the City, and that a propoganda schemes fy formulated for the purpose. In this connection the Committee suggest that the co-operation of various public bodies would prove beneficial. In order to attain this object the Committee recommend that Government be requested to appoint a Joint Committee consisting of the Collector of Bombay, the Agents of the G-I.P. and B.B- and C.I. Railway Companies, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, and one representative of the Board of Trustees, the Chairman of the Port Trust and one representative of the Board of Trustees, the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer and one representative Councillor nominated by the Councilors of each ward for devising and taking anti-malarial measures and providing funds for the purpose. The municipal Commissioner, the Agents of the two Railways, and the Chairman of the two Trusts should each have power to depute one of their officers who should preferably be an Engineer to attend meetings of the Committee in their place. The sympathy of the public might be, however enlisted by creating local Committees of two or three residents in each of the circles formed for purposes Census enumeration.

The Committee are of opinion that the use of crude oil in flowing water would be efficacious in preventing the breeding of mosquitoes, and recomend that the Commissioner be requested to report whether this method can be eiectively applied, and what would be the cost thereof.

As regards the filling in of wells and tanks in the City, the Committee are of opinion that the present policy of the Corporation in the matter be continued as far as possible without offending the religious feelings of the people.

Official and Personal.

Colonel E. F. Orton, Colonel L. F. Smith, Lt.-Colonel N. G. M. Jervis, Captain G. E. Portal and Captain R. E. Leslie dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the New Poona College on Tuesday.

Lahore, July 28.—Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, left Lahore to-night for Kashmir to spend she holidays there. A large number of distinguished persons including Justice Zafar Ali were present at the station to see him off.—A.P.

COMMONWEALTH BILL.

NO SUPPORT FROM DESHBANDHU.

REVEALING DOCUMENTS.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

In course of an interview with "Forward" regarding Dr. Besant's statement with regard to the late Deshbandhu's attitude towards the Commonwealth of India Bill "that Mr. Das would have signed the memorandum if he had been entirely independent", Pt. Motilal Nehru says the Bill as published is not the original Bill presented to Deshbandhu and that Deshbandhu was never prepared to support the Bill unless it committed the country to actual civil disobedience in case of refusal. Panditji presented a manuscript copy of the memorandum the most vital portion of which, i.e., the portion which recommends the adoption of the policy of "grievances before supplies" has been changed into a tame passage in the Bill published. Panditji also presented a letter from Deshbandhu in which the late leader declared that he would be no party to the memorandum unless it went further than the policy of grievances before supplies and committed the country to actual civil disobedience.

NEED OF CLEAR UNDERSTANDING.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was interviewed by our representative about the reasons assigned by Mrs. Besant for Deshbandhu Das not signing the memorandum supporting her Commonwealth of India Bill. It will be remembered that in the course of an interview given to "Evening News" by Mrs. Besant on the 4th July she made the following statement:—

"The late Mr. C. R. Das was very friendly but he was not quite a free agent; he was altogether mixed up with Mr. Gandhi. But he seemed to think there would be no difficulty in getting the Congress to support the Bill, and Mr. Gandhi would not do anything until Hindu-Muslim Unity was attained. She was sure Mr. Das would have signed the memorandum if he had been entirely independent."

On our representative asking Panditji if he knew anything about the matter Panditji replied:—"In the absence of Mrs. Besant from the country I do not wish to make any adverse comment upon the statement she made after the death of Deshbandhu. I feel however, that I must hand you for publication the documents bearing on the question I received from the Deshbandhu which will speak for themselves. It is for Mrs. Besant to explain these documents and for the public to draw their own interferences.

Panditji then handed to our representative two very revealing documents. The first of these is a manuscript copy of the memorandum the last paragraph of which runs as follows.

MANUSCRIPT MEMORANDUM.

"Desiring this, we demand the passage by the British Parliament either of the Commonwealth of India Bill, now before the country, or of a measure not less complete in giving India full control over her own affairs. If such a measure, failing of success in the ballot should not be assigned time for full discussion, or should be rejected by Parliament in 1926, in the autumn of which year the General Election takes place in India, then the question of the refusal of all supplies to the Central and Provincial Government shall be made the crucial question, at the General Election in 1926, and a campaign shall previously be carried on in all constituencies, explaining the condition of affairs, the necessity of refusing supplies where the Government refuses the demand for free dom, and of the nature of the struggle which was proposed and its inevitable corollaries. Let the Nation herself decide at the polls whether she is ready to face such a struggle, or prefers to acquiesce in her continued serfdom, bearing the task of recovering her freedom to a nobler and more stalwart generation. To such a question there should be but one answer possible from every Indian worthy to be free. Not often is such an opportunity offered to the citizens of a Nation to win Liberty, once for all, without bloodshed, by their own inborn strength. Times of great decisions appeal the weak but never the strong. Sons and daughters of India, be Strong and Liberty is yours, to hand down to the coming generations."

This brilliant peroration is not to be found in the memorandum issued to the press by Mrs. Besant, but the following tame passage to which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has readily subscribed is to be found in its place.

"We therefore demand from the British Parliament the passage of the Commonwealth of India Bill prepared by members and ex-members of Indian legislatures, of all political parties, by the elected council of the National Home Rule League and two co-opted officers of the Women's Indian Association. The country is organizing itself in its support and the work will be carried to a success, for when a great nation demands its freedom it cannot long be denied."

MR. DAS'S LETTER.

The second document is a copy of the reply sent by the Deshbandhu to Mrs. Besant. It is signed by Deshbandhu and runs as follows:—

Step Aside,
Darjeeling,
5th, June 1925.

Dear Dr. Besant.

I have your kind letters. I have shown your memorandum to Mr. Gandhi who came here last evening and we have both come to the conclusion that whilst with certain necessary amendments your draft manifesto can be accepted by us personally it has no chance of acceptance by Mr Shastri, Mr. Jinnah or Pundit Malaviyaji not to speak of others who have declare themselves uncompromisingly against civil disobedience. We feel that unless there is a clear understanding among all parties on the exact terms of our demand and upon the remedy we should adopt in the event of rejection, it will be futile to put forth anything as a national demand. The other difficulty in our way is want of a clear understanding between Hindus and Mussalmans, and Brahmins and non-Brahmins. We therefore feel that at the present moment we should concentrate our attention on privately cultivating the opinion of men whose voice counts in national affairs. This I am doing to the best of my ability. I have not wired to you any definite reply as I could not convey to you the above by wire. I am sorry I have not been able to send you anything encouraging.

Yours Sincerely,
C. R. DAS.

So that what really happened was that the Deshbandhu was approached with a document clearly recommending the adoption of the Swarajist policy of "grievances before supplies," in case of refusal by the Government to adopt the Commonwealth of India Bill, Deshbandhu however, would be no party to the memorandum unless it went further and committed the country to actual civil disobedience if the demand was not satisfied.—"Forward"

"CULTIVATE RECEPTIVENESS."

IDENTIFY YOURSELVES WITH MASSES

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Speaking at the Christian Missionary Conference held last evening, Mr. Gandhi expressed pain at the sting left in Bishop Heber's words about India when he said: "Every prospect pleases; man alone is vile." That, Mr. Gandhi said, was belied by his own experience in all his travels throughout India. It was the fundamental mistake of the Christian Missionary to approach Hindu India with the idea that Hindus were heathens and their religion was not derived from God but from Satan. Mr. Gandhi said that his message to Chistan Missionaries was "cultivate receptiveness."

Continuing Mr. Gandhi said that the Christian Missionary from the moment he set foot on this soil came under the protection of the temporal power ruling the country. To my Christian missionary friends I say, "Noble as you are, you have dissociated yourselves from the people whom you want to serve." Concluding Mr. Gandhi said that Missionary service was not to be measured by the number of conversions or by amount of relief doled out to those in distress, but was to be measured in a spirit of receptiveness, to learn where necessary rather than teach. He said the only message which he wished to give from the bottom of his heart and he hoped that it would find a corner in the hearts of the missionaries who were always his friends—his only message was that they should identify themselves with the masses of India even as Christ did in his own time.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

PATNA, July 28.—The Bihar and Orissa Leprosy Relief Fund opened by His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler with a personal donation of Rs. 500 has met with a generous response and donations received in aid of fund upto 31st May amount to Rs. 110,773-0-9.

Madras, July 28.—It is understood the Travancore Durbar is introducing legislation relating to the law bearing on relations between chieftains of principalities within State and their tenants. There are five principalities in the State, and they are compact areas owned by Chiefs and exempt from revenues to the State. The object of the new Bill is to confer upon the tenants of those principalities permanent occupancy rights.—A.P.

Mandalay, July 28.—The Eighth Agricultural and Cooperative Conference and Exhibition was opened to-day by the Minister of Agriculture, Excise and Forests.—A. P.

Madras, July 28.—In the first semi-final of the Madras Hockey Tournament this evening the Madras Cricket Club (cupholders) were beaten by three goals to one by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Rifles team.—A. P.

Amritsar, July 28.—Fourteen Akhand Paths have been completed at Jaito and 101 would be completed by 6th August. All arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily.

Baroda, July 26.—Dhiraji Gullaji who had absconded last year from the Baroda jail dispensary has just been re-arrested at Madras, as is a Thakarda murderer of Handhuva who had recently decamped from the Mohsana jail.—A.P.

Multan, July 28.—The District Magistrate visited the Multan Central jail when ten Akali prisoners who signed an undertaking were forthwith released.—A. P.

Baroda July 26.—While ploughing of the field belonging to the village headman Raoji of Borij in the Kalol Taluka of the Baroda State, two Jain idols of exquisite workmanship have been unearthed. A large number of Shawetamber Jains are flocking to Borij to witness the interesting find.—A.P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 29.

The monsoon has been active around. The depression in Central Provinces has also extended into Frontier and Baluchistan. It has been weak in Burma, Assam and Gangetic plain.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, South-west Punjab, East Rajputana, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, and North Hyderabad and local in Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, East and North Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan Gujarat, Central India East, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Coorg and Malabar.

A few falls have occurred on Upper Burma, Assam, Kashmir and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Rangoon three inches; Barisal, Cuttack and Meerut one; Musscoree and Lahore two; Rawalpindi one; Murree four; Peshwar two; Cherat three; Panjgur and Mount Abu one; Udaipur, Deesa and Neemuch one and a half; Indore, Hoshangabad, Seugor, Nagpur and Pachmarhi one; Seoni two; Jagdalpur one and a half; Marmugao and Karwar one; Belgaum two; Mangalore and Nizamabad one and a half

Forecast:—Increase in Gujarat and Rajputana and decrease in Orissa and East Hyderabad.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 29th July, 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 29th July. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 24	36 08	49 45	23 72
Fort	0 25	39 52	..	25 55
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 22	37 60	..	26 17
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th July, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan has had 0.30 in. of rain, Rawalpindi 1.05 in., Lahore 2.04 in. and Ambala 0.42 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the eastern districts and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature was below normal throughout the province; the maximum was as much as 13 degrees below normal in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0.16 in. of rain, and Mainpuri and Jhansi 0.23 in. each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in the west of the province vapour in air is in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal at Allahabad; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.15 in. of rain, Kotah 0.16 in. and Mount Abu 1.22 in. Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and west Rajputana and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in north and east Rajputana. Day temperature was lower than usual in the region of rain-fall; night temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para has had 0.25 in. of rain, Surat 0.16 in., Ahmedabad 0.36 in Dees, 1.52 in., Neemuch 1.45 in., and Indore 1.10 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal at Ahmedabad and Neemuch; the minimum was almost as usual in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.76 in. of rain, Saugor 1.13 in., Hoshangabad 1.12 in., Khandwa 0.83 in. Akola 0.66 in., Amraoti 0.40 in., Nagpur 0.90 in. and Raipur 0.15 in. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Berar. Maximum temperature was locally below normal; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.24 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.77 in., Marmagao 0.89 in. and Karwar 1.15 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 83.0 degrees (I degree below normal) and a minimum value of 78.2 degrees (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona has had 0.24 in. of rain, Belgaum 1.99 in., Sholapur and Aurangabad 0.11 in. each. Nizamabad 1.46 in. and Hyderabad 0.50 in. Skies are moderately clouded over east Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Nizamabad. Temperature was almost as usual in the division.

General Remarks.—The shallow depression over the Central Provinces persists. It has materially strengthened the monsoon and has caused an extension of rainfall in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, the west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad, and local in the east United Provinces and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.55 in. and Calicut 0.38 in.

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 28th July 1925, issued from Simla.

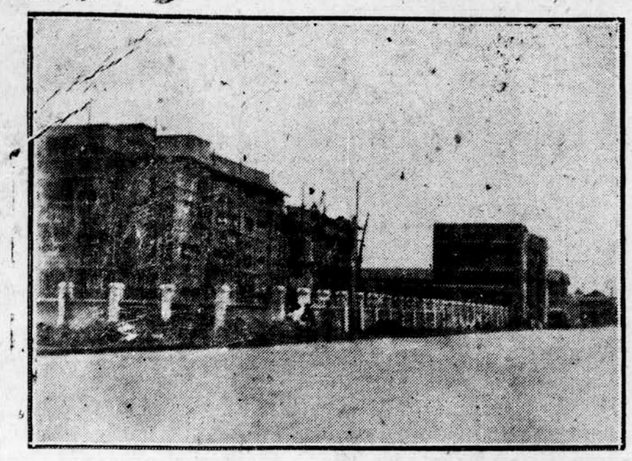
The depression over Orissa yesterday has moved to the Central Provinces. It is shallow but extensive and has caused a strengthening of the monsoon from the Deccan to the northwest India. Some heavy falls are reported from the Central Provinces and the northwest United Provinces Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and Hyderabad, and local in Lower Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the east United Provinces, the Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province, Coorg, the Madras Deccan and the North Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Northeast Baluchistan east Rajputana, Gujarat the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

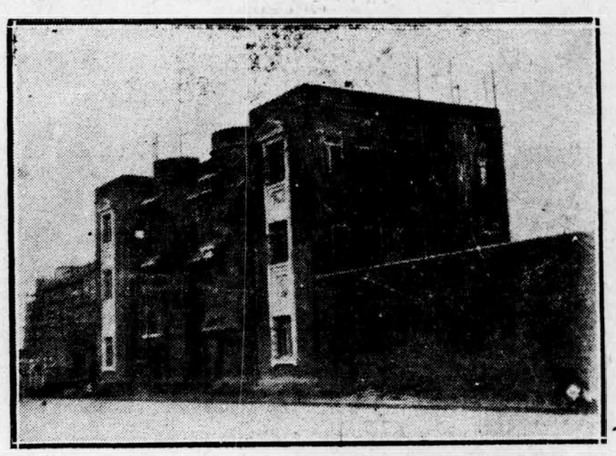
The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Rangoon one inch; Kyaukpyu two; Tezpur, Cherrapunji one and a half; Darjiling, Sambalpur one; Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Mussoorce three; Mukteswar two; Ludhiana one and a half; Muree three; Lyallpur, Sutna two; Panhmari one and a half; Pendra two; Jagdalpur three; Parbhani one and a half; Hanamkonda two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	0.32	0.51	0.72	—0.21	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	0.30	1.23	2.42	—1.19	7.20
Rawalpindi	1.05	17.43	9.34	+8.09	34.77
Lahore	2.04	9.98	6.78	+3.20	19.62
Hissar	0.05	7.95	5.16	+2.79	14.47
Ambala	0.42	22.36	10.34	12.02	30.49
Delhi	..	13.70	10.05	+3.65	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	25.92	10.84	15.08	26.90
Mainpuri	0.23	17.62	9.31	+8.31	27.07
Jhansi	0.23	22.93	15.00	+7.93	36.17
Cawnpore	0.05	19.33	13 28	+6.05	35.92
Allahabad	0.16	31.76	15.91	15.85	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	1.30	1.06	+0.33	3.68
Karachi	..	1.67	3.61	—1.94	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	5.75	4.31	+1.44	11.79
Ajmer	0.15	6.61	8.34	—1.73	20.65
Jaipur	0.01	9.01	9.71	—0.70	24.21
Kotah	0.16	16.75	11.91	+4.84	28.23
Mount Abu	1.22	22.88	24.51	—1.63	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	2.65	8.00	—5.35	14.39
Dwarka	0.08	3.29	7.75	—4.46	13.52
Do 28th	0.01	3.21	7.54	—4.33	13.52
Veraval	0.03	14.19	10.95	+3.24	18.80
Rajkot	..	7.22	14.77	—7.55	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.25	13.24	10.35	+2.89	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.16	19.63	24.33	—4.70	40.97
Ahmedabad	0.36	19.49	15.03	+4.46	28.83
Deesa	1.52	10.32	10.58	—0.26	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	1.45	13.12	12.72	+0.40	29.19
Indore	1.10	9.76	15.07	+5.31	33.12
Central Provinces	..				
Jubbulpore	0.76	33.92	23.72	10.20	55.11
Sangor	1.13	27.36	19.38	+7.98	44.95
Hoshangabad	1.12	23.95	20.40	+3.55	48.83
Khandwa	0.83	11.78	13.67	—1.91	29.63
Akola	0.66	9.08	14.18	—5.10	31.35
Amraoti	0.40	12.77	14.79	—2.02	33.05
Nagpur	0.90	20.68	21.98	—1.30	48.97
Chanda	..	17.02	22.92	—5.90	51.90
Raipur	0.15	32.71	22.58	10.13	50.83
Bombay	0.24	36.08	41.64	—5.56	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.77	42.90	60.32	17.37	99.98
Mormugao	0.89	51.85	59.18	—7.33	94.95
Karwar	1.15	80.21	73.22	+6.99	120.12
Do 28th	0.64	79.06	72.25	—6.81	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	6.93	8.92	—1.99	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	5.46	8.40	—2.94	22.33
Poona	0.24	6.66	11.37	—4.71	27.11
Sholapur	0.11	5.04	8.76	—3.72	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.69	5.42	—4.73	20.90
Belgaum	1.99	29.77	23.31	+6.46	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.11	6.05	11.56	—5.51	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	1.46	13.28	15.15	—1.87	40.08
Hyderabad	0.50	5.80	10.70	—4.90	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	1.55	82.83	72.07	10.76	125.68
Calicut	0.38	71.29	62.68	+8.61	117.16
Cochin	0.06	37.91	50.22	12.31	114.51
Trivandrum	..	12.25	20.42	—8.17	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	0.02	13.43	12.81	+0.62	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.06	10.28	10.59	—0.31	41.59
Bellary	..	0.30	3.65	—3.35	20.51
Cuddapah	..	5.42	6.57	—1.15	31.23
Madras	..	3.50	5.54	—2.04	50.74
Bangalore	..	4.86	6.75	—1.89	35.37
Coimbatore	..	3.12	3.04	+0.08	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	4.40	2.86	+1.54	33.18
Negapatam	..	1.04	3.05	—2.01	54.98

BOMBAY'S NEW JAIL.





"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

VIEW OF THE JAIL FROM THE ROAD.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The Government of Bombay have built a new jail or rather two jails, at Arthur Road, Mahaluxmi, one for under-trial prisoners and the other for civil prisoners. The Jail for under-trial prisoners provides barrack and cell accommodation for about 350 prisoners. It contains a workshop, hospital, and a separate enclosure for women. It is a three storeyed building and at the entrance contains quarters for the superintendent, the jailor and the deputy jailor on the upper floors, with offices on the ground floor. Outside the main enclosure there are also quarters for clerks and Sub-Assistant Surgeons. A re-inforced concrete block for warders, a jamadar, matron and servant is also provided for.

The Civil Jail provides accommodation for 40 prisoners. The enclosure adjoins the jail for under-trial prisoners. It is entirely separate and has its own entrance. The land for both jails was acquired from the Municipality by Government. The total cost of the buildings and enclosures of both the jails is estimated at ten lakhs of rupees.

PROTECTION TO CEMENT.

TARIFF BOARD'S FINDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 28.

The following is the concluding portion of the report of the Tariff Board regarding the question of giving protection to the Cement Industry in India:—

The bounty should also be payable on cement despatched to any station within a certain radius round each port. The concession freight rates, granted only on consignments which are booked straight through to the terminus, are lower by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a ton than the schedule rates calculated on distance. The result is that, in the immediate vicinity of a port, Indian cement competes on less favourable terms with imported cement than in the port itself. If the bounty were payable only on consignments to the ports, this condition of things would be greatly aggravated and it would be quite possible for the cement Companies, in order to earn the bounty, to book cement through to the terminus and then re-book it up the line. It is not desirable that unnecessary transport of this kind should take place. At present if Indian and imported cement compete on level terms at a port, then, taking into account the cost of handling at the terminus, at a distance of 25 miles up the line Indian cement is at a disadvantage of rather more than one rupee, at 50 miles there is no advantage or disadvantage either way and thereafter Indian cement has an advantage of a little more than one rupee a ton for every 25 miles traversed. If the bounty at the ports is fixed at Rs. 8 a ton, then it should be paid at that rate on consignments to stations within 75 miles of a port and Rs. 4 a ton on all stations from 76 miles to 150 miles. If the bounty in the ports is limited to Rs. 5 then it should be paid at the same rate on consignments to stations within 50 miles of a port and at Rs. 3 on consignments to stations from 51 to 100 miles.

One quite exceptional case remains for discussion. Our proposals, as formulated up to this point, would not permit the payment of any bounty to South India Industrials. Limited, on cement sold in Madras, because the factory itself is at Madras We consider that in this case the bounty should be payable on all cement sold by the Company. It is indeed obvious that, to whatever market the cement made in this factory may be sent, it is still in competition with imported cement to exactly the same extent as in Madras. It may be argued that South India Industrials, Limited, has not the disadvantage, under which the other factories suffer, of a high freight to its principal market, but it has to pay a very high freight on its coal, and its raw materials are expensive. We do not think it would be just to exclude this concern from participation in the scheme of bounties.

RETURNS TO BE SUBMITTED BY CEMENT FACTORIES.

We have considered whether it would be possible to recommend any scheme for the gradual reduction of the scale of bounties, and their eventual abolition at the end of a certain period. We do not find it possible, however, to make definite proposals. It is exceedingly difficult to forecast the growth of consumption or the rate of progress likely to be made in displacing imported cement, and the need for the continuance of protection will be governed almost entirely by these factors. We consider it advisable, however, that the Government of India should be in a position to keep the course of events under close observation, and with this object we recommend that every factory receiving the bounty should be required to submit half-yearly to the Government of India returns of its output and sales. The return of sales should show the average price at which orders were booked during the half year, both f.o.r. works and including freight to destination, the figures being given separately for three classes of cement—

(a) Cement intended for a destination which entitles the factory to a bounty. It would be convenient to have the figures separately for each of the four areas.

(b) Cement sold under the contract with the Bombay Development Department.

(c) Other sales.

The information thus obtained will suffice to indicate whether a reduction in the scale of bounties should be considered.

TESTING OF CEMENT.

We have one more recommendation to make. It public funds are to be expended in order to benefit the Cement industry, it is of the utmost importance that the quality of Indian cement should be maintained. This is desirable not only in the interests of the consumers, but quite as much in those of the industry itself, whose prospects might be seriously injured by any lowering of the quality in even one factory. We recommend that samples of the cement manufactured should be sent quarterly to be tested at the Government Test House, Alipore, by every factor which receives the bounty and reports as to the results submitted to the Government of India. In addition we recommend that arrangements should be made whereby the fees usually payable on the tests of cement in the Test House should be remitted altogether or reduced to a nominal amount. It will do something to stimulate the use of Indian cement if purchasers know that they can at any time satisfy themselves as to its quality by test scarried out by an independent and competent authority.

Before we summarise the proposals we have made in this Chapter, we desire to recall what has already been said in paragraphs 61 and 62. So long as the Indian factories are prepared to cut prices to the bone in order to undersell each other, they cannot derive benefit either from protective duties or from bounties. All our recommendations, therefore, are necessarily contingent and must be inoperative until the condition of the industry has been radically changed. In the circumstances, we might have confined ourselves to the simple statement that, as the industry was incapable of accepting any assistance which the Government of India might offer, we had no proposals to make. We have refrained from taking what was in many respects the obvious and simple course, because we were unwilling that our enquiry should terminate without any indication of the lines on which help could best be given to the industry, and because we believe that the period of intense internal competition cannot be of long continuance. But it is obvious that in making proposals which are not to take effect until a preliminary condition is satisfied we incur a certain risk, for if, contrary to our expectation the struggle between the Indian factories should be protracted, the facts and circumstances might have so changed before the condition was satisfied, that the remedies suggested would not longer be appropriate We recognise that there is a difficulty here and we think it must be provided for.

We recommend that, in any measure which may be placed before the Legislature with the object of giving effect to the recommendations in this Report provision should be made that the Act will not come into force until after the issue of a notification by the Government of India. The Act should also empower the Governor-General-in-Council, if satisfied, after such enquiry as he may consider necessary, that the price of Indian cement in the ports is in such a relation to the price of imported cement that the payment of bounties would not lead to a reduction in the price of Indian cement, to make a declaration to that effect and to notify that the Act would then come into force. If, however, no such notification were issued within one year from the date when the Act became law, then the Act should cease to operate. We consider it important to make it clear that, if in the end it proves impossible to assist the industry, the responsibility will rest exclusively on the shoulders of those who direct its management

MR. GINWALA'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. Ginwala does not share the views expressed in the last two paragraphs. He is in entire agreement with the other Members both as to the impossibility of assisting the industry directly, so long as the cement factories are engaged in mutual warfare and as to the extent of the assistance necessary were they in a position to receive it. But he is unable to concur in a proposal which might defer action indefinitely, and he feels that the immediate grant of the bounty, although it did not benefit the manufacturer, would at any rate stimulate the growth of consumption by reducing the price of cement, and so in the long run prove advantageous to the industry. His proposal is that the bounties should be paid with effect from the date when the Bill becomes law, but should cease to be payable at the end of two years unless before the end of that period the cement Companies were able to satisfy the Government of India that the price of Indian cement in the ports was in such a relation to the price of imported cement that the bounty would no longer be passed on to the consumer. The President and Professor Kale share Mr. Ginwala's dislike of deferred and contingent proposalse, but they are unable to recommend the expenditure of public funds when the resulting benefit to the industry is remote and uncertain. They believe that the recommendation made in paragraph 82 is the best of which the circumstances admit.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL BOUNTY ON CEMENT CONSIGNED TO BURMA.

Subject to what is said in paragraph 83, the recommendations summarised in paragraph 84 are unanimous. In addition we desire to put forward a supplementary proposal in which the President is unable to concur. Our recommendation is that on all cement consigned from the Indian factories to Burma a bounty of Rs. 11 a ton should be paid in addition to the bounty payable on cement consigned to Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The chief need of the Cement industry at present is to raise its production in order to enable it to reduce its costs, and it is therefore of the utmost importance for it to secure a wider market. But, for the reasons given in paragraph 65 of the Report, the Indian Cement industry cannot in the present circumstances obtain a footing in the Burma market, where the annual consumption of cement now exceeds 30,000 tons. Our object is that the Indian manufacturer should realise approximately the same price f.o.r. works, selling in Rangoon, as he does when selling in Calcutta and Bombay. During the period when the manufacturer is endeavouring to establish a firm hold on the Indian market, it will ease his position materially if he is enable to sell a substantial quantity of cement in Burma. Ordinarily, when an industry is unable to dispose of its whole output in the markets within easy reach, it is forced to sell part of it in a distant market—whether domestic or foreign—at a lower price. In this case we propose that the Government of India should assist the industry by relieving it of the necessity of accepting an unremunerative price in order to dispose of its surplus output in the Burma market. The difference between the freight to Calcutta and the freight to Rangoon from the up-country cement factories is Rs. 14 a ton, but from the evidence it appears that the price of imported cement in Rangoon is about Rs. 3 a ton higher than it is in Calcutta and Bombay. It is on this basis that we have arrived at the figure of Rs. 11 a ton as the assistance require. We consider that this additional bounty should be regarded as a purely temporary measure to be discontinued as soon as Indian cement has firmly established itself in the Indian market. The President is unable to concur in this proposal, both because, in his judgment, it entails expenditure disproportionate to the benefit likely to be derived from it, and because it involves a departure from the principle that the amount of protection should not exceed what is required to enable the industry to capture the markets which it can ultimately hold without assistance.

CONCLUSION.

We desire in conclusion to acknowledge our deep obligation to all who have assisted us in our enquiry. The cement firms who applied for protection invariably complied with our requests for further information and met our wishes as to the publication of evidence which they originally desired to be treated as confidential. We are also indebted to the Local Governments, to the Railway Administrations, to the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trust and to the engineering firms for much valuable information.

TARIFF BOARD.

WAGON MANUFACTURERS' GRIEVANCE

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The difficulties of the Indian wagon manufacturers in competition with the British firms supplying railway wagons in India were explained at great length by Mr. C. I. Roddick of Messrs. Jessop and Co. before the Tariff Board to-day. Mr. Roddick quoted facts and figures to show how in the year 1920 the British manufacturers were able to obtain all the orders they required as the contract received by the Indian firms in that year for both wagons and underframes were taken at a profit. He said that during 1921, 1922 and 1923 Messrs. Jessop and Company received no orders but in 1924 by allowing nothing for profit in their tenders they secured an order for underframes without State assistance and an order for wagons with State assistance at less than the cost. In 1925 they were again without an order. The British prices for wagons since 1920 had been cut to the bone but it was only this year that any very appreciable reduction in underframe prices were apparent. In his opinion exchange at one shilling six pence was partly responsible for this and the protective duty on steel put them at a disadvantage of Rs. 300 per underframe.

Dr. Matthai pointed out that a demand for bounty on underframes as well as wagons would introduce an element of complication.

A BAND OF THIEVES AT BROACH.

BROACH, July 26.

For some time past complaints have been raised regarding the organised bands of thieves prowling about the streets of Broach at dead of night.

A gentleman was hurt by a brick bat flung at him by a miscreant to prevent him from raising the alaum.

A burglary has been committed in Ajitnath Bhagwan's temple in the Kabirpura locality and silver ornaments weighing 770 tolas have been sacrilegiously removed. A reward has been announced for information leading to the recovery of the stolen property.—A.P.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, July 29, 1925.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels with moderate purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 3,700 bags. The Market on the whole has ruled steady but quiet.

New York Market is quiet but steady. Raw Cuban Sugar Spot 2½ cents. Sugar option. Sept. 249 cents. Dec. 265 cents March 273 cents.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment July Sh. 14/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F.B. H.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 15/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 28.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/7½ August/September sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/9 October/December sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 16/- January/March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 16/2½ January/March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 16/3½ January/March sellers.

Tone:—Not active.

I AM DR. JACK!

My first year as a doctor: I worked from 7 to 7 and saved Rs. 300 and a few lives.

Now I am only saving lives. During the week with my "Nature's Finest Remedy", I will make you forget all the ills of flesh, mind or spirit.

To-morrow I will tell you all about my key to health and joy.

After I open my doors I will have more patients than all the doctors in town put together.

Write for appointments! Office opens on August 1st at Royal Opera House.

Dr. H. L. JACK,
Specialist.

B.S.A
BICYCLES

Manufactured from highest grade materials, by the most up-to-date production methods, B.S.A. Bicycles are unequalled for long service and reliability.

Every B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed for 50 years.

This Trade Mark is on the steering head of every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle.

Write for catalogue.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.

HE KNOWS THERE ARE GOOD THINGS TO EAT.. ..

Cooked with

Cocoqem

Pure Vegetable Shortening

DISTRIBUTORS: BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

NANAVATY & Co.

NAUSARI BLDGS., HORNBY RD. FORT, BOMBAY.

BASELESS AND LIBELLOUS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DESHBANDHU.

MR. SEN GUPTA CONTRADICTS

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Interviewed by a press representative, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Leader of the Swarajya Party in Bengal and Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, stated that an account had appeared in the "Bengalee" and some other local papers which was a perversion of truth. The object of the authors of that account, he said, seemed to be threefold, namely, (1) to create the impression that Deshbandhu Das was quite willing to run dyarchy immediately after the election of the Bengal Council and that it was only his extremist followers who prevented him from running dyarchy; (2) to create an impression that Deshbandhu Das did not make the release of political prisoners a *sine qua non* in any honourable settlement with Government, and, lastly, to draw Swarajists out in disclosing as to whether there was actually negotiation between Deshbandhu Das and Lord Lytton. Without entering into the terms of such negotiations he felt emphatically bound to deny that Deshbandhu Das, so far as he was concerned, ever suggested, in private conversation or in public, to anyone, that there could be any settlement of the constitutional question without releasing political prisoners. He characterised the suggestion that Mr. Das added the demand for release at Faridpur as absolutely incorrect.

A PARADOX.

Referring to Mr. Das's view Mr. Sen-Gupta emphasised that there should be no room for any speculation about what was in his mind as to the lines on which honourable co-operation with Government was possible. At Faridpur, he was still for Non-co-operation, and paradoxical as it may seem, he was for co-operation even while he was obstructing in Council. Detailing the conditions the Deshbandhu laid down for honourable co-operation at Faridpur, Mr. Sen-Gupta said, Government should divest itself, in the first place, of its wide discretionary powers of constraint and follow it up by proclaiming a general amnesty of all political prisoners; secondly, Government should guarantee the fullest recognition of our rights to the establishment of Swaraj within the Commonwealth in the near future, and thirdly, a sure and sufficient foundation of Swaraj should be laid at once. Proceeding he said failing any settlement, they must go on with the national work which they had pursued for at least two years, so that it might become impossible for Government to carry on except by the exercise of its exceptional powers. He wanted to create an atmosphere for national civil disobedience which must be the last weapon in the hand of a people striving for freedom. He emphasised that when the time came they should not hesitate to advise their countrymen not to pay taxes which were sought to be raised by the exercise of exceptional powers vested in Government. He quoted at length the pronouncement of Mr. Das showing the suggestion that Mr. Das had been conspiring in secret with Lord Lytton to support the system of dyarchy to be baseless and libellous. Concluding he said: "So far as the Swaraj party is concerned, there will never be any settlement with Government without taking the country into confidence but there is nothing now to tell the public or to discuss in party meeting." He said he would deal with Lord Birkenhead's statement at a public meeting, but stated that the Secretary of State had insulted the political manhood of India both by language and the tone of his utterance.—A. P.

KURLA ABDUCTION CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 29.

Gaffoor Kaloo and Azimulla, Mahomedan mill-workers of Kurla, who had been charged before the Bandra Resident Magistrate under Section 366 I.P.C. with the abduction of Jaitumbi Hyatbi, a minor Mahomedan girl from the lawful guardianship of her mother, Sardarbi, also of Kurla, for an immoral purpose, have been committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions.

The girl's evidence was that one day when she had gone outside the house to ease herself she was accosted by Gaffoor Kaloo, who proposed to take her to her grandmother in Bombay. The girl said she would ask her mother if she could go. Upon this the man, she alleged, whipped out a knife and threatened to make short work of her if she did not at once accompany him. Through sheer fright, she said, she followed him, and he took her to a lonely hut at Parel where he locked her up her clothes were removed and she was given a *dhoti* to wear. Next day Azimulla (No. 2) came to the hut. Gaffoor used to lock him up in the hut at nights and in the morning escort him to his place of work in a mill. The girl further alleged, that Gaffoor several times made improper overtures to her to which she never yielded.

The mother having complained to the Kurla Police they applied to the Kurla Magistrate for, and obtained, a warrant of arrest against the two accused and a search warrant for the recovery of the girl.

Before long Gaffoor (No. 1) was arrested by the Kurla Police and Azimulla (No. 2) by the Bombay Police. At first the case was taken up by the Kurla Magistrate, but it was soon transferred to the Resident Magistrate's Court at Bandra.

Mr. Rustom Sohrab Bulsara conducted the prosecution while the accused were without any legal assistance.

C.

BURGOYNE'S

IODISED SARSAPARILLA

Rid the system of all impurities—the root cause of pimples, blotches, ulcers, rashes, etc., and enjoy perfect skin health by taking

Burgoyne's Iodised Sarsaparilla

After a short course the results are truly wonderful.

It confers that general feeling of well-being, so envied in the happy, healthy complexioned youth of to-day. Thousands testify to its remarkable cleansing properties. You want the best, so be sure you ask for Burgoyne's and get it.

Burgoyne

BURGOYNE'S Fruit Saline

for Purity

BURGOYNE'S Easton's Syrup

Constipation and liver disorders lead to the formation of poisons in the system and prevent the liver from acting freely.

Burgoyne's Fruit Saline

is an ideal thirst-quencher which reduces the temperature and produces a general feeling of well-being. For many years the most popular drink in India, because it restores optimism and confers that personal magnetism which is inseparable from vigour, energy and abounding good health.

Take BURGOYNE'S FRUIT SALINE every morning.

Look for the Trade Mark.

It represents 180 years' reputation for purity and reliability.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

The most rapid and certain way of restoring energy and strength is by taking BURGOYNE'S EASTON'S SYRUP. In all cases of debility, anæmia, loss of mental and physical powers, this remarkable tonic has no equal

Burgoyne's Easton's Syrup

builds up the brain and nervous system. Buy Burgoyne's. It means "the best."

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., Limited, EAST HAM, LONDON.

GROSSMITH'S

Shem-El-Nessim Regd

PERFUME

The Scent of Araby.

AN inspiration in perfume, exquisitely suggestive of Oriental luxury.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM FACE POWDER

is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM TOILET CREAM

(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,

J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., LONDON.

Representative:

WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

RENOWNED! "OUM" REPUTED!!

SACRED TALISMANS BY AMBAL UPASI.

Awarded many first-rate Testimonials.

SRI LALITHA PARAMESWARI KAVACHA (TALISMAN)

Its wearer is sure to become rich and powerful with a band of wise Children and will be free from debts. It will give wealth, health, long-life, happiness and fame. It will secure good jobs and promotions. It will cure all sorts of diseases. It is a Godly boon to one and all. It will fulfill all the desires of humanity. Price Rs. 8-8-0. Special Talisman from Rs. 30 to 300. Packing and Postage extra.

APPLY TO

THE LALITHA PARAMESWARI SANNADHI.

Santhanagopalapuram, Villupuram P. O., S. INDIA.

FOR

DESHBANDHU DAS MEMORIAL HALL

BOMBAY.

SERVICE TO THE LATE BELOVED PATRIOT

Under the presidentship of Sjt. VITHALBHAI J. PATEL, M. L. A., and in the presence of other NATIONAL LEADERS

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GUJRATI AMATEURS

WILL STAGE A GUJRATI DRAMA

PUSHPA-PARIMAL

Gujrati Translation of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S MARMION,

written by Mr. DEVDUTT THAKORDAS TARKAS

AT

GRANT ROAD, RIPON THEATRE

ON

FRIDAY, 31st July, at 9 P.M. (S. T.)

Hon. Manager: VIDYANAND P. MASTER.

Tickets can be had from

HIRALAL G. LAKDAWALA, *Secretary.*

Secretary

at

VAYADA UNION SOCIETY, 27-29, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Bombay. No. 4.

THAKAR NIRBHAYA, author of MUMBAI-NI-MOHINI and DESHVATO FILMS. *Managing Director.*

P. S.—Public is requested to give their level best help and encouragement by contributing a good sum with their kind attendance on the night.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

(CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY.)

FIAT
THE CAR OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION
10 H.P. **Rs. 4850** DE LUXE
A. HYLAND LTD.
HUGHES ROAD :: :: :: BOMBAY

TO LET

TO LET

Overland
THE ECONOMICAL CAR
Rs. 3100
A. HYLAND LTD.
HUGHES ROAD :: :: BOMBAY.

WEST-END WATCHES, Obtainable AT ATTRACTIVE RATES.
From—**SWISS WATCH WORKS**
5, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 4
Catg. Free.

DEALERS IN DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES
Jewellery
Silver ware & Electro-plated ware
Estd. 1902
Abdul Rayum Ebrahim
ARTISTIC JEWELLER.
(Telegraph Add (Fingerring
319, Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

REPAIRING
GILDING
ELECTRO-PLATING
ENGRAVING.

It will pay you the very best to buy KODAKS, CAMERAS, LENSES, etc of all makes and types—always from :—
Sole Agents to :—
A. W. PENROSE & Co., LONDON.
KOPARDE & KHANDKE
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
18

DRY, CHEMICAL & FRENCH CLEANERS & DYERS

Branch 1—THAKORDWAR.
Branch 2—SHAIKMEMON STREET Opp. Jumma Musjid

THE SECRET OF ECONOMY IS A VISIT TO
CARTER AND BLEACH!

People who appreciate good value always go there. Be proud to buy all your wines, spirits, provisions, patent Medicines, toilet requisites etc., etc., there, because quality goes hand in hand with moderation in prices.

FAIR PLAY IS OUR MOTTO

QUALITY ——— TELLS
THE DELIGHTFUL SHOP FOR DELIGHTED PEOPLE!

CARTER & BLEACH
NAZIR HOUSE, CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

Tel: No. *Tel. Add.: "RELIANCE"*
THE ADVANCE TRANSIT CORPORATION
SHIPPING, CLEARING & FORWARDING AGENTS.
Heavy Machinery and All Classes of Goods Received and Shipped to all Parts of the World.
Bills of Lading for Import Traffic promptly handed, and Goods Cleared through Customs—and forwarded to destinations without delay.
37-39, FORBES STREET, FORT, KIRTI BUILDING BOMBAY.

SUVARNARAJ GULKAND
(Crystalised Roses)
Rs. 1-4 per 1 lb. Tin. Postage extra.
Rs. 4-8 per 3 Tins. Postage free.
Sold by leading Chemists and Provisionists in Market.
CHIEF AGENTS :— JOSHI & SONS,
Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.
ICE
THREE POUNDS PER ANNA
Aerated waters, Provisions, etc. supplied at competitive rates.
THE STANDARD PROVISION SERVICE,
CUMBALLA HILLBOMBAY.
7

A. M. THAKKAR
Fida Building, Princess Street, Bombay.
Sole Agents: Messrs KEMP & Co's proprietory goods and Mofussil remedies.
19

We undertake to supply every kind of goods from Bombay to Muffusil Buyers at a very reasonable commission. For further particulars, please apply to—
KRISHNARAO S. & Co.,
125, Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY. 35

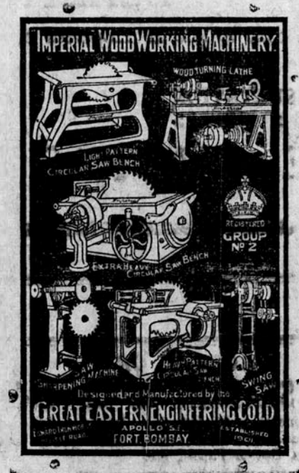
BANISH BRAIN FAG
by using
Fragrant Icecold
LEMON CREAM
The wonderful brain cooler and hair tonic.
T. A. WAGH & Co.,
Girgaon, Bombay.
37

BOOKSELLERS.
SHRI KRISHNA PUBLISHING Co.,
Publishers and Booksellers.
Girgaum, Bombay.

Dealers in all sorts of School and College Books Books of References, Dictionaries, books on Medicine' Law, Engineering, Logic Philosophy, Economics, Mathematics, Science etc.
All orders executed promptly and at moderate rates

All New Varieties in
FRENCH FLOROLEDES
and also
FRENCH AND CHINESE CREPE-DE-CHINES
and other Novelties
IN VERY PRETTY SHADES AND DESIGNS
Please call at :
AHMED E. ESAALI
Silk Mercer
(The Economy Shop)
Empire Building, Hornby Road, FORT.
23

TO LET



TO LET

MACHINERY MERCHANTS.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH LIMITED, England, World-Famed "Clayton" Crude Oil Engines, Road Rollers, Electric Road Vehicles, Portable Engine-Boilers, Road Haulage and-Making Plants, Agricultural Machinery. Inquiries solicited by Sole Agents.
M. H. DINSHAW & Co.
47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
(Sub-Agents wanted in Bombay Presidency.)
16

Sports & Games
CRICKET
Catalogue Sent FREE
Cr. Bats Repair Speciality
Apply:
DODHY & SONS
Opp. St. Xavier School, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.
25

PERFUMERS
PERFUMER'S—REQUISITES.
Pure Essential OILS, High Class Perfumes, Heiko-Scents, and Aromatic Chemicals at Cheapest rates. Price list free.
D. G. GORE
Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, Bombay 2
30

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
LEAKAGE IN YOUR ELECTRIC INSTALLATION MEANS A LEAK TO YOUR PURSE.
Let us patch it. THE TATREY ELECTRIC WORKS.
Oppt. Cinema Majestic, Girgaum, Bombay.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
ROY'S INDIAN BALM
BEST CURE FOR
Headaches, Chest colds, Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatismis Neuralgia, Sore Throat etc.
S. ROY & Co.,
Thakurdwar, BOMBAY.

Specific Remedy for Manifold kinds of AGUE—CHRON. MALARIA
ELAVOSAN LAVOSAN
German Scientific latest preparation—Rs. 2-8-0.
Postage Extra.
For further particulars, please write to the SOLE AGENTS.
For John Becker & Co., Berlin
SHAW & Co.,
Ghatkopar—Bombay.
Messrs. SHAH BROS:
Madhoram Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
AGENTS WANTED.

BESIDES CURING
HYDROCELE
Cent per Cent by his unique method
Dr. TREASURYVALA, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. (EDIN.)
Late Clinical Assist., (Elec. Dept.) St. Bartholomew's Hospital, (LONDON.)
undertakes to set right speedily and effectively
ENLARGED SPLEEN
(Ague Cake)
so often proving fatal by accidents, falls, injuries, etc., etc.
Please do not fail to draw the attention of your family Doctor and consultants in case your dear ones are suffering from this serious malady.
Address:—Waterloo Mansions, Apollo, BOMBAY.

CHLOROGEN
(Regd.)
Get to know this if you want
HEALTH HAPPINESS and WEALTH
Apply to :—
THE CHLOROGEN & Co.
Pohomal Building, Carnac Road, Mandevi Bombay No. 3.
29

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE
CURES ALL AILS
TRY IT
"HILOL" SAVES LIFE
WORKS LIKE A MAGIC
SEND FOR IT
Re 1,0-0 Only
Sole Agents
D.K.PATEL & Co
Amritwadi BOMBAY No 4

Use Infallible Remedy. **Sudha Bindu**—WORKS MARVELLOUSLY ON ANY DISEASE. A BOON TO SUFFERERS. PRICE Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle
Write to:—
SUDHA BINDU OFFICE
Bombay 4.

"EASTERN" SODAWATER MACHINES
Hand Power Machines Price : Rs. :
One Bottle 75
Two Bottles 115
Three Bottles 155
Guranteed lasting
Complete with tools and fittings, without gas cylinder (manufactured in our workshop)
THE EASTERN ROYAL TRADING Co.,
Girgaon Back Road, opposite Chandaramji Girls' School, BOMBAY No. 4.
17

PHILIPS' AUTO-CAR BULBS AND OTHER MOTOR SUNDRIES
such as:
Lucas horns. bulbs, Reeds Bosch Magnetos, (Rebuilt) Terry's springs and spanners, Sient chain fitting for Ford, Shelley jacks, ignition and lighting Wires, Breaknot Hydro-meters, Spring washers, Singles bright steel bolts, nuts and other garage requisites—always kept in stock. Wholesale price-list on application.
Write or call at.—
THE IDEAL MOTOR STORES,
Parekh House, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

NAIK'S BRASS & IRON WORKS,
GENERAL CONTRACTORS & REPAIRERS.
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS AND RAILING MAKERS.
Golpitha, Bombay No. 4
Manufacturers of W. I. Watertanks, Roofs, Folding gates, Chimneys &c. Also household Iron furniture for Hospital ready made and as per orders.
CHARGES MODERATE.
DEVENDRA M. NAIK
Proprietor

FRUITS. FRUITS. FRUITS.
THE
AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
FRUIT STALLS Nos. 150 to 152, CRAWFORD MARKET
Tel. Address : : : : : : Jayshalli, BOMBAY.
Any time you are in the market you are welcome at our stalls; come and look round whether you buy or not. We STOCK BEST and choicest fruits and sell at moderately FIXED PRICE. Orders local and mofussil received and PROMPTLY EXECUTED. Sale of fruits and other agricultural products sent from up-country undertaken AT 6½ PER CENT. commission. Method of SALE IS OPEN AUCTION OR UNRESTRICTED SALE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

BEST IS BEST

and
THAT CANNOT BE BEATEN.
OUR

KIRLOSKAR PUMPS

have surpassed all **Foreign** Pumps in every respect.

KIRLOSKAR PUMPS

Are Simplest in Construction,
Are strong and most durable,
Are manufactured in India,
AND ALSO

CHEAPEST IN PRICES.

Write for full particulars to:—

Sole Agent:—**KIRLOSKAR PUMPS**

K. B. JOSHI & Co.

321, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches:—**KARACHI & MADRAS.**

NOTE—All kinds of Myers hand and power spray Pumps as shown in the Block, can be had of us at moderate prices.

Bears'

HONEYDEW

CIGARETTES

ONE RUPEE for 50

THREE ANNAS for 10

(IN BOMBAY.)

Manufactured in England for

THOMAS BEAR & SONS (INDIA), Ltd.

THE PEOPLE.

(A New venture in journalism)

Editor:

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Wonderful response from readers and advertisers.

The first issue has been published !

It contains special articles from:

C. F. ANDREWS, Esq.,
BENOY KUMAR SARKAR Esq.,
J. T. SUNDERLAND, Esq.

LALA LAJPAT RAI besides two special articles on "The Gurudwara Bill" and "Sikhs and Hindus," begins an illuminating series on "The clash of creeds."

BOOK REVIEWS A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Other interesting and instructive articles.

The First issue will convince you ! and every issue will be of the same high level and will be indispensable to every educated citizen. Therefore become a subscriber to-day and have your own complete file.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

	In Lahore	Mofussil,
Annual	Rs. 7/-	Rs. 8/-
Half yearly	Rs. 4/-	Rs. 4/8/-
Quarterly	Rs. 2/4/-	Rs. 2/8/-

SINGLE COPY: 3 ANNAS

From the first issue 'The People' has become popular with advertisers.

Write to-day for Rates of Advertisement.

AGENTS WANTED in all places.

Further particulars from,—

The MANAGER, 'The PEOPLE.'
12, Court Street, LAHORE

ON TIME—EVERY TIME
ANYWHERE—EVERYWHERE.

The
PRECISION ALARM

6 A.M

Six O'clock in India is well worth while. The streets are nicely aired and you can do either an hour's work before breakfast or join the "liver brigade" along the Ladies' Mile. Life goes better for a little early-morning exercise. The "Precision Alarm" gets you up on time. Quite a business and medical adviser in its own way.

6 P.M

You've had your "after office" nap and you're due for billiards at the club. If you have to rush your dressing your play will suffer, whereas if you give yourself plenty of time you arrive cool and fresh and put up a creditable performance. Just set the "Precision Alarm" to call you on time and save that rush.

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

"PRECISION ALARM"
Plain Dial .. .. .. Rs. 9
Radium Dial .. .. .. " 12

Ask for our FREE booklet describing this Timely piece fully.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO HEALTH SEEKERS!

MEET our Senior Physician Dr, N. V. **SHRI RAMACHARLU, Ph. D. Sc.,** at Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, on any day after the 1st August, 1925, and have yourself treated successfully.

REMEMBER

"HEALTH IS THE REAL WEALTH"

Whether the case is left as Hopeless or whether it is chronic, or complicated, Consult our Doctor and the Cure **IS GUARANTEED AND ASSURED.**

CONSULTATION FEE : RS. 15

Hours of attendance :— 7.30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m. / 3-30 p. m. to 6-30 p. m.

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LD.
MADRAS.

SAVING— AN INSTINCT.

SAVING FOR THE FUTURE

is an instinct with the Bee. If not an instinct with you, it is worth cultivating a a HABIT.

Open an account with

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HYSTERIA CURED.

V. CHINNIAH PILLAI Esq., Catechist, R. C. Church, Velangiman: "My first daughter suffered from Hysteria from a long time and after administering *Lodhra* she was quite free from fits, became pregnant and brough forth a healthy male child.

For particulars about this Medicine Ask your chemist or

KESARI KUTEERAM,
INDIAN CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
EGMORE, MADRAS.

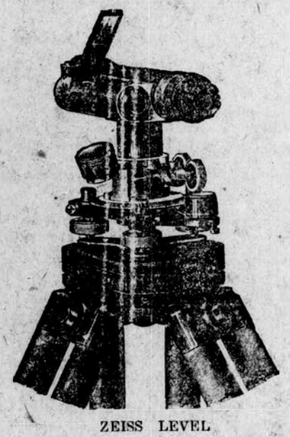
AGENTS OF

Messrs. W. F. STANLEY & Co. Ltd. LONDON

For Surveying, Engineering & Drawing Instruments such as Theodolites Engineer's Model Dumpy and Precision Level, Zeiss Level, Levolites, Prismatic compasses, Levelling Staves, Staves Papers, etc.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Winsor and Newton's Oil Colour Tubes, Brushes, Palettes, Stencilling, Pen Painting and oil colour boxes, Stencilling Designs and colour boxes from Ans. 8 to Rs. 50.



Ferro Prussiate Papers and Linen, Ferro Gallic Papers and Linen, Tracing Papers, Tracing Cloth, sectional Tracing Cloth and papers, sectional papers in sheets and Pads.

ZEISS LEVEL

COLLIN'S DIARIES OF ALL SORTS

Telegraphic Address "DEPICTMENT" **J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,** Tele. No. 23598.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

A copy of Surveying and Drawing Instruments will be sent Free on Application.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB F. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.